

# AMERICAN FRUITS

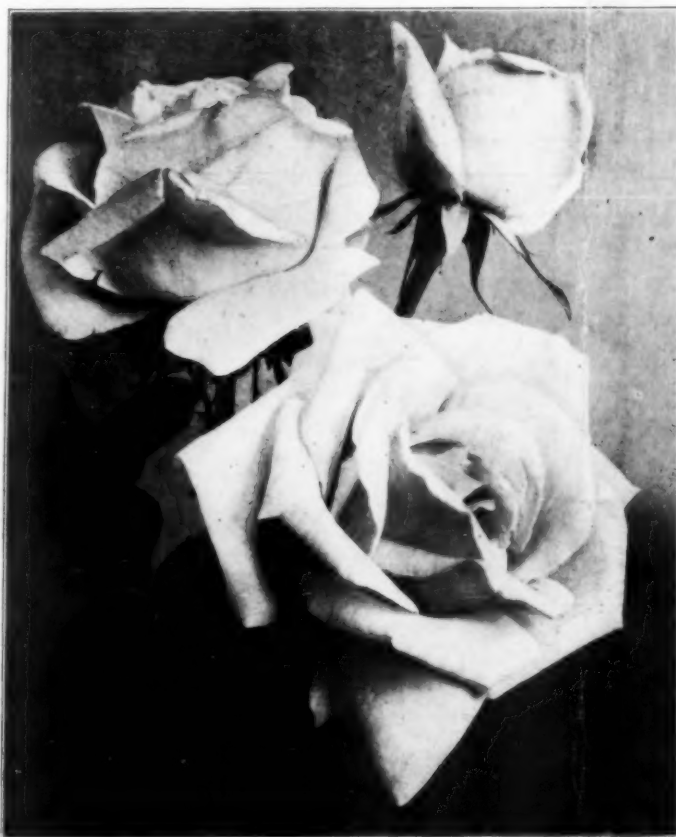
For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. XI

MAY

No. 5

## ROSE-GROWING A SPECIALTY



ROSE—FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

FIFTY acres of ground and twenty large greenhouses are devoted to Rose-growing by Storrs & Harrison Company, at their Painesville, Ohio, Nurseries.

Enthusiasts in Rose-growing will find a fund of information in the Rose Catalogue issued by this Company.

For many years we have made the growing of Roses a leading feature. The reputation we enjoy in this branch of horticulture is the result of painstaking care, not only in the choice of varieties but, in our method of propagation and cultivation. This reputation stands behind every Rose we send out, whether it be an order for a simple plant or for a carload lot.

PAINESVILLE  
NURSERIES

**The Storrs & Harrison Co.**

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**"SPECIALISTS IN WHATEVER WE PROPAGATE"**

# A Complete Variety List

Ornamentals, Fruits, Roses, Evergreens,  
Clematis, Herbaceous Plants  
for  
Nurserymen, Dealers, Orchardists, Gardeners  
and Landscape Architects  
**Lowest Prices Consistent With Quality**

Our office and nurseries are situated on  
the Rochester and Eastern R. R. only  
one and one-half hours from Rochester

**W. & T. Smith Company**

GENEVA, N. Y.

700 Acres

63 Years

# A BLUE ROSE

The Greatest Rose Novelty  
of the Century

*It flowered with us this season  
and was greatly admired*

The New Rambler (Violet Blue), hailed  
by the German rose growers as the  
forerunner of a genuinely cornflower  
blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson  
Rambler, very vigorous and hardy,  
and full blooming.

Send for description and price.

**Ellwanger & Barry**

Mount Hope Nurseries

Rochester, N. Y.

# FOR FALL 1910

We will have our usual assortment of

Fruits, both large and small

**Shades,**

**Shrubs,**

**Perennials**

**and Forest Tree Seedlings**

**C. M. Hobbs & Sons**

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

# 1910-For Fall and Spring-1911

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE NOW  
REGARDING OUR

# SPECIALTIES

CLEMATIS

ROSES

TREE HYDRANGEAS

AMPELOPSIS

PEONIES

IN ADDITION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Fruits and Ornamentals

**Jackson & Perkins Company**

WHOLESALE ONLY

Growers of The Preferred Stock

NEWARK, (Near Rochester) - - NEW YORK

## The Best Tree Digger on Earth



Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices:

**STARK BROS.**  
NURSERIES & ORCHARDS COMPANY  
LOUISIANA, MO

## Waxahachie Nursery Company

Waxahachie, Texas

28,000 Peach, 1 to 2 foot. 31,000 Peach, 2 to 3 foot.  
The above in twenty-four varieties. Nice clean stock.  
7,000 Plum, 1 to 2 foot. 5,000 Plum, 2 to 3 foot.  
4,000 Pear, 3-4 to 1 inch. 5,000 Pear, 5-8 to 3-4 inch. 4,000 Pear, 9-16 to 5-8 inch. Bartlett, Clapp's, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, B. de Anjou. 1,000 Kieffer, 4 to 6 foot. 2,000 Kieffer, 2 to 3 foot.  
5,000 Cherry, 1 to 2 foot. 4,000 Cherry, 2 to 3 foot. 7,000 Cherry 3 to 4 foot.  
3,000 Cherry, 4 to 6 foot. One Year. Fine Roots. Clean.  
5,000 Surplus Roses. Strong Dormant Buds. One Year. 2,000 American Beauty

Let us quote you on the above. Correspondence solicited.

**Waxahachie Nursery Company**

Waxahachie, Texas.

To Destroy Aphis and Thrips

WITHOUT INJURY TO FOLIAGE

—SPRAY WITH—

## "BLACK LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

LISTEN TO THESE:

ROGUE RIVER (OREGON) FRUIT GROWERS' UNION:  
"Black Leaf" does not burn nor injure the foliage or the fruit and will eradicate the aphis immediately.

DELTA COUNTY (COLO.) FRUIT GROWERS' ASS'N:  
"Black Leaf" is the best remedy we have ever found for plant lice on fruit trees.

PROF. GILLETTE, of the COLORADO Exp. Station: We have found "Black Leaf" very satisfactory indeed.

HOOD RIVER (OREGON) APPLE GROWERS' UNION:  
We are satisfied "Black Leaf" is going to take the place of all other aphis sprays in this section.

MR. A. N. JUDD, Watsonville, Cal.: For all plant lice, and green or black aphis, "Black Leaf" Tobacco Extract is the most gratifying of all washes.

**PRICE:** In 5-gal. jacket cans, 85c per gal.; in 1-gal. cans, \$1 f.o.b. Louisville, Ky. The usual Western price is 90c to 95c per gal; in 5-gal. cans, owing to increased freight.

**USUAL DILUTION:** For Green and Woolly Aphis, and Black Peach Aphis, 1 gal. "Black-Leaf" in 65 or 75 gals. water. For Thrips, 1 to 50 or 60.

**To Save You Freight:** Write us for name of agent nearest you

**The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Inc.**

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

**Now** is the time to figure **Spring 1910**  
on your wants for

We are ready to quote lowest prices on **Orna-mental Trees, Shrubs, and Tree Seedlings** for **FALL DELIVERY, 1910.** If in need of genuine **Catalpa Speciosa** or **Black Locust Seedlings**, write for prices. We have them in any quantity.

**The Willadean Nurseries**

Warsaw, Kentucky

# FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Our wholesale trade list, quoting prices for all sizes and sorts of fruit tree stocks, as well as **Ornamental Stocks**, is now distributed. In case you have not received it, ask for the same. It is mailed free on application.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

TRANSON BROTHERS & D. DAUVESSE'S NURSERIES

**BARBIER & COMPANY, Successors**

16 Route d' Olivet

WRITE DIRECT TO US

Orleans, France



# American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XI

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1910

No. 5

## Plans In Detail For the Denver Convention

**T**HE Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held June 8, 9 and 10, in Denver, Colorado.

In framing this circular letter, we find ourselves practically impelled to follow our predecessor, because of our limited knowledge concerning the miscellaneous items which demand attention. A closer acquaintance with the work and the workers will, if it is so ordained, enable us to exercise more freedom in future secretarial literature.

In making our bow to the membership of this organization, we bespeak your kindly help in our efforts for the success of the coming Convention and the future enlargement of your membership. We are satisfied that there are many nurserymen still to be secured as members, and as a result, a corresponding increase in interest and in influence to be developed.

We ask that each recipient of this document resolve to give immediate response. You can if you will. And your doing so will greatly facilitate the work of your secretary in the registration of members and in the compilation and prompt publication of the Badge Book.

### The Convention City for 1910

Who has not heard of Denver! One of the most beautifully situated cities of the West! Its streets are wide and shady—thanks to the nurseryman; and its residences and public buildings are stately, handsome and attractive. Denver has been appropriately called "The Queen City of the Plains." It commands a magnificent view of mountain scenery, including Pike's, Long's and other noted peaks perpetually covered with snow. Just the place for the nurseryman, worn out with his winter's campaign and spring delivery and the more exasperating chase after his delivery returns. Take a rest; take your wife or mother or daughter and get into a climate that is "peculiarly serene and healthful."

The Entertainment Committee has been "on the job," and Brother F. A. Weber and his associates have already arranged a delightful series of events for the ladies and for "us," the most notable of which (subject to action of the Program Committee) will be a sight-seeing trip over the marvelous Moffat Route to Corona—said to be the finest scenic route out of Denver, and one of the greatest pieces of civil engineering in the world. The trip will be a complimentary one to members and their ladies.

### Headquarters of the Convention

In order to secure the best, not only your secretary, but Messrs. F. A. Weber, chairman of Entertainment Committee, and Mr. Peter Youngers, a member of the same committee, have made persistent effort. These latter gentlemen, with Mr. A. M. Ferguson of Denver, visited the various hotels, finally selecting the Brown Palace as the one best suited to the requirements of our Convention. The "Ordinary," writes Mr. Weber, "is a very nice room on the upper floor, away from noise, and with a seating capacity of over 200 persons. We are also offered the free use of a large sample room for light exhibits on same floor as the meeting room, and additional rooms for committees." If a larger assembly room is needed, there is one on the premises.

The Brown Palace is an up-to-date, fire-proof building, and has the usual restaurants, cafes, and other appointments of a first-class hostelry. In submitting the tariff, the manager assures us that every endeavor will be made to see "that everyone in attendance upon your Convention is pleased,

not only when they come, but when they settle their bills and leave." That sounds assuring.

Mr. Morse, the manager, sends the following:

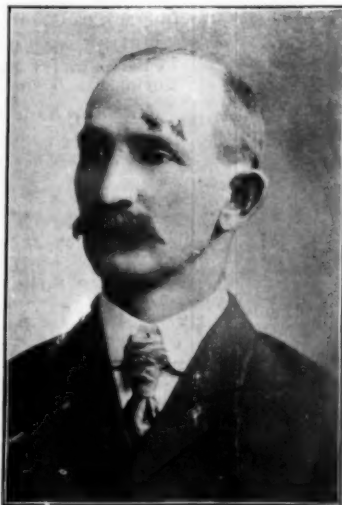
### Rates European Plan

"Rooms without bath: one person, \$2.00; two persons in one room, \$3.00.

"Rooms with bath: one person, \$2.50 or \$3.00; two persons, \$4.00 or \$5.00.

"These are the average rooms of the hotel. For other than these prices at our regular schedule rate for such rooms.

"We will furnish free: Use of Ordinary for general meetings of convention. One



E. P. BERNARDIN

Parsons, Kan., Chairman Committee on Exhibits, A. A. N.

large sample room for exhibits of photos, etc. Two or three rooms for committee rooms, as requested.

"The Brown Palace Hotel.

C. H. Morse, Manager."

### Membership

To join the American Association of Nurserymen costs Five Dollars. Send that amount to the Secretary the day you receive this notice. You will find a blank herewith.

### The Exhibits

For information under this head application should be made without delay to MR. E. P. BERNARDIN, Parsons, Kans., Chairman of Committee on Exhibits. Intending exhibitors should write him now.

### Now About Hotel Reservations

Take our advice and write at once to the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., for your reservation. Read the letter of the hotel manager again and note the more liberal terms for those who are willing to double up. Even the higher-priced rooms will be reasonable on that plan.

### Railroad Arrangements

Our efforts to secure reduced railroad rates have failed. The chairman of the Western Passenger Association writes: "On behalf of the individual lines interested would respectfully refer you to the Summer Tourist fares that will be in effect to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo this year, which will be available for your convention."

The Summer Tourist fares referred to are on the basis of \$30 from Chicago, \$26.75 from Peoria, \$25 from St. Louis, \$17.50 from Missouri River points and proportionate fares will be in effect from intermediate points. Tickets will be on sale daily from June 1st with return limit of October 31st, 1910."

A great advantage is gained by above plan—members will not be compelled to return immediately in order to get reduction under certificate plan. Corresponding reductions will be made from Eastern points.

### Canada Wants U. S. Fruit

The fruit jobbers of Winnipeg have forwarded a petition to the Federal Government asking that the tariff on fruits and vegetables coming from the United States be abrogated during the winter months, when such suspension of tariff would not conflict with the interests of the eastern Canadian producers.

## Exhibits at Denver Convention

Chairman E. S. Bernardin, Parsons, Kans., of the Committee on Exhibits of the American Association of Nurserymen, makes the following announcement:

The next Annual Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 8th, 9th and 10th.

Arrangements have been completed for the exhibition of such nursery stock, fruits, flowers, hand tools and supplies as are used largely by nurserymen, and we invite your co-operation and request an exhibit from you.

The exhibitions held in connection with the conventions in past years were a decided success from every standpoint, and the exhibitors were unanimous in their views that they were more than repaid for their expenses in sending the exhibits. Several exhibitors took extensive orders right on the ground and reports since received indicate numerous sales made later as a result of the exhibition.

The Association will provide suitable exhibition room and will make no charge for space. All exhibits must be delivered to exhibition hall free of charge. If you wish to arrange for placing of same in the hall, the Committee will attend to it for you and see that it is properly packed and returned to you at the conclusion of the meeting. If you do not wish to be in attendance yourself, and in such cases you will be charged with actual expense in connection with the handling and drayage of same, and if you wish the same sold and will place your price on it, the Committee will do its best to sell it for you. Your advertising cards will be placed on the exhibit to the best advantage, but of course, must be furnished by you.

If you wish further information, please correspond with E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kansas, as all arrangements must be made in advance, and no exhibits will be accepted or arranged for after June 1st.



# The Nurseryman and the Fruit Grower

By A. C. Newell, Oregon

**O**RCHARD planting is somewhat like life insurance, in more ways than one. It has an investment that brings a great deal of satisfaction, and it usually pays its annual dividends, but the most decided similarity is in fact that a great deal of talking must be done by some one on the subject before the policy is ever written, or the orchard planted. In the case of the orchard this talking usually falls to the nurseryman or the salesman. There is scarcely a home that is provided with fine fruits through the season but its owner was talked into it by a tree man. Go further and you will find that a large percentage of the commercial fruit growers were also originally argued into the business by energetic tree-men. Study the history of the prominent fruit sections where peaches are shipped by the hundred carloads, and if you will trace the business back to its infancy you will find almost invariably that it was started through the work of some nurseryman or tree salesman. The credit which the state has made for production of the finest peaches in the world therefore may well be divided between the nurseryman and the orchardist. This is a big responsibility which the nurseryman carries and therefore he should exercise care that he grow only the best varieties of fruit and see to it that all orders are filled with good stock. The nurseryman should be an intelligent guide to the fruit grower. The average planter looks to him to be well posted as to what, when and where and how to plant, and the nurseryman should aim high in his business and try to post himself so thoroughly that he may not have to turn any customer or seeker for information away unsatisfied. The position of nurseryman is one of great importance to the country. It is a calling that one cannot just drop into and succeed at. He must go into it with earnestness and enthusiasm and make it a life study as well as a life business in order to be of any value to the country, or make anything out of it for himself. The nurseryman can only serve his part properly in the business by making it his permanent occupation, and he cannot give his customers satisfaction unless he is competent to advise a tree planter as to the proper trees for planting under all conditions.

## Fresno Nursery Shipments

During March, say the Fresno, Cal., horticultural commissioners, 1000 certificates were issued for the shipment of nursery stock. This is about the end of the deciduous and vine shipment season from the country, and while the nursery stock usually handled from here has consisted of deciduous, 8000 orange trees were shipped last month from Fresno to the orange growing section of the south.

## Bloomington Trees for New Mexico

Charles Block, of French, New Mexico, has been in Bloomington and Normal, Ill., purchasing trees for the Antelope Valley, N. M. There are nearly 200,000 acres of irrigated land in that county located in what is known as Antelope Valley, one of the greatest valleys in the west watered by one mountain river which runs the year round carrying a volume of water enough to irrigate nearly the whole valley itself and a number of smaller streams which empty into a branch of the Canadian river. The French Orchard and Development Company is sending its agents to the nurseries of the country to buy orchard stock, so that the whole valley may one day be a forest of fruit trees where now is rolling prairie. For some years trees from the nursery companies of Bloomington and Normal have been sold in the New Mexico irrigated lands and the attention of this company in French was drawn to the nursery stocks of this country.

Mr. Brooks who is one of the buyers for the company was sent to investigate and buy. He found that the Illinois nurseries were able to handle the volume of business which his company expected to do and immediately place an order for a car load of Carolina poplars which will be used as wind breaks and shade trees. He will return for more trees.

## 100,000 Quarts of Strawberries

The largest strawberry shipment yet recorded went forward the first week in April from Lakeland, Fla., in the neighborhood of 165,000 quarts being shipped from the station of Lakeland, Griffin, Galloway and Kathleen. Owing to the fact that refrigerators boxes were held up in transit it was found necessary to ship strawberries in refrigerator cars, three going forward from the local platform which were shipped to Boston and New York. In addition to the three cars of berries, 237 refrigerator boxes were also shipped from this station, which made the total shipments from the local platform something over 38,000 quarts. Griffin, three miles north of here shipped 65 refrigerator boxes and about 130 crates, which ran their weekly shipments up to about 10,000 quarts. Galloway bears off the palm this week having shipped 38,240 quarts during the week, which is 128 more than went forward from the local platform. Kathleen shipped 20,000 quarts last week which as stated above makes the week's shipments from this section total up to about 105,000 quarts.

North Yakima Shriners sent 100 boxes of choice Winesap apples to the Nobles who met in annual convention in New Orleans last month.

## Ten Thousand Acres of Figs

Ten thousand acres in figs sounds pretty large for a fig orchard, but that that is just what is taking place near Tifton, Ga., and by the beginning of 1911 Tift county will probably have more fig trees growing than any other county in America.

The Harding fig farm is now being laid off and platted for the Georgia Development Company.

It has long been known that fig culture in this section was a profitable business, but nobody has thought about putting into operation on a real commercial business until Captain Tift decided to put on a large tract of his beautiful lands for sale.

The only reason why figs have not been a commodity on the northern markets thus far is that they have not been raised in quantities sufficient to warrant any outlay to get them there in safety. Where they are grown in colonies, this care can be taken, and they can be handled without bruising and, if cooled before shipping, they will go to New York in perfect condition. And once the New Yorkers take to figs with cream and sugar for breakfast, it will be impossible to supply the demand.

It is estimated that figs will pay the growers from \$5 to \$1,500 an acre.

## Penna. Orchard Demonstration

The State Zoologist Harvey A. Surface has announced the selection of several hundred orchards in the 67 counties of the state, which are to be used for demonstration work during the coming season. The selection of the orchards was made from among 1,800 offered by Pennsylvania land owners, orchardists and farmers, some of the most prominent men in the state having extended the use of their orchards for the work. There was keen rivalry for the selections.

There are two kinds of orchards. One list announced is of public meeting orchards, where attaches of the division of economic zoology will spray, prune and treat trees, with the privilege of holding meetings and lecturing. This list is about one-fifth the size of the model demonstration orchard list. The latter will consist of orchards where state demonstrators can work and care for trees, the orchards being at all times open to inspection.

The state pays no rent for any of the orchards, but gives care free in return for privilege of using for demonstration.

In AMERICAN FRUITS you get summaries of the news of the month from every corner of the continent. Readers of AMERICAN FRUITS cannot fail to be posted upon all that is going on in the Fruit and Nursery Trade, and they must necessarily profit thereby.



Write Us For Prices on the following:

**California Privet**  
**Catalpa Bungeii**  
**Weeping Mulberry**  
Etc.

<b>CALIFORNIA PRIVET</b>	2 to 3 ft. 35000	18 to 24 in. 40000	12 to 18 in. 50000
<b>CATALPA BUNGEII</b> --Fine straight stems 5 1/4 ft stems	6 ft stems		
Good Heads	2000	5000	
<b>TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY</b> --Straight Stems			
Good Heads	1500	500	

## SHADES by the Car Load

	2 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 in.
Elm, American	300	500	1500	2000	2000	2000
Hackberry	400	600	800	1600	2000	...
Locust (black or yellow)	...	...	2000	3000	5000	10000
Maple, (silver or soft)	500	800	1200	1500	3000	5000
Poplar, Carolina	...	100	200	300	1500	5000
Lombardy	...	200	200	100	100	300
Sycamore	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
Willow, American Weeping	...	...	...	500	1000	1000
" Babylonica	...	...	...	200	500	500
" Thunbergii	...	...	...	100	200	200
" Wisconsin	...	...	...	100	200	200

## ROSES

Hardy Climbers--Extra Heavy--H. P.  
Fine Teas--all, choice field grown

Correspondence Solicited

**Texas Nursery Company**

**SHERMAN, TEXAS**

## Lime Sulphur Preparations For Sprays

Experiments conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry during 1909 give further evidence of the value of the lime-sulphur sprays as fungicides for summer use. These experiments cover a wide range of conditions, having been conducted in Virginia, Michigan, and Arkansas. Eleven varieties were treated. Four different brands of the commercial lime-sulphur solution and a similar home-prepared solution were tested at various strengths. The commercial brands registered from 31 to 33 degrees on the hydrometer scale. They were used alone

ially from the attacks of scab, bitter-rot, or other serious fruit diseases, the leaf-spot which is easily controlled being its chief fungous enemy. The Ben Davis in Virginia and in other similar situations may therefore be successfully sprayed with a weak fungicide which will control the leaf-spot, sooty fungus, and slight scab infections without injury to the fruit or foliage. The York Imperial is another variety which has no serious disease of the fruit, and in addition it is not subject to Bordeaux russet, so common on the Ben Davis, but the foliage is

sidered in connection with spraying, and the orchardist who gives them due consideration will obtain the best results in the production of good fruit.

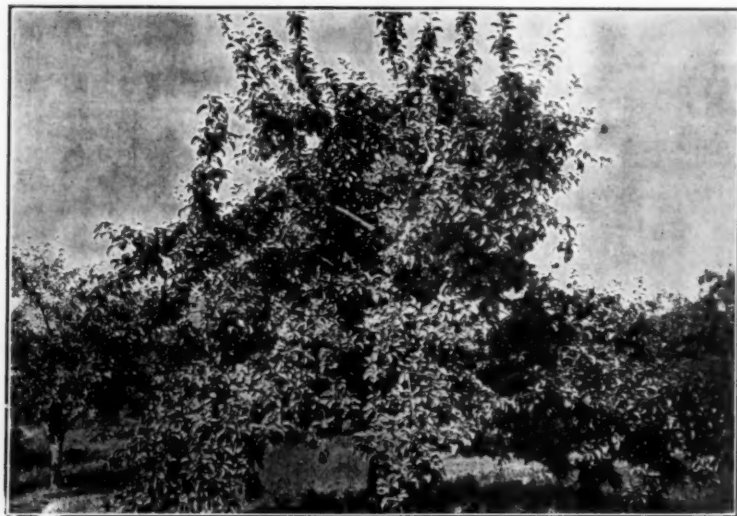
### Virginia Spraying Experiments

In Virginia during the season of 1909 the writer, with the assistance of Mr. Leslie Pierce, conducted experiments with various lime-sulphur preparations in comparison with Bordeaux mixture for the control of apple diseases. The experiments were made on the Yellow Newton, at Crozet; the Wine-sap, York Imperial, and Ben Davis, at Fishersville; and the York Imperial and Ben Davis, at Mount Jackson.

The self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture, the home-boiled lime-sulphur solution, and the commercial lime-sulphur solution, as well as Bordeaux mixture, were used. The self-boiled mixture was used in two strengths, 8-8-50 and 10-10-50 and the home-boiled solution at a strength of 5 pounds of sulphur and 2½ pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water, made by boiling the lime and the sulphur with a small quantity of water over a fire for forty-five minutes. The latter is essentially of the same composition as the concentrated lime-sulphur solution which Prof. John P. Stewart described and which, according to him, can be kept indefinitely. The commercial lime-sulphur solution was used at the rates of 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2½ gallons to 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons was used with the self-boiled mixture, the home-boiled solution, and the Bordeaux mixture. The commercial solution was used with arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons, with Paris green at the rate of 6 ounces to 50 gallons, and without any poison. In the Mount Jackson orchard the trees were sprayed: First, as soon as the petals fell; second, three to four weeks after the petals fell; and third, nine to ten weeks after the petals fell. The Fishersville orchard, on account of scab, received an additional application, which was made just before the trees bloomed. The Crozet orchard received the same treatment as the Mount Jackson orchard, and on account of bitter-rot a fourth application three to four weeks after the third.

In the same orchards spraying demonstrations for the control of insects and diseases were conducted jointly by the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Industry, following the schedules of applications just mentioned, which were prepared by A. L. Quaintance and the writer, the former being responsible for that portion relating to insect control. A discussion of these demonstrations will not be included in the present paper.

(Continued on page 85.)



Scott, Cir. 54, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture  
Fig. 1.—York Imperial Apple Tree Sprayed with Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur, Showing Luxuriant Foliage. Fishersville, Va., September 29, 1909.

and in connection with arsenical poisons. This paper contains a brief discussion of these experiments, with suggestions as to the substitution of lime-sulphur preparations for Bordeaux mixture in the treatment of apple diseases.

### Importance of Careful Spraying

The acreage in apple orchards in this country is rapidly increasing, and in the future the production of apples will undoubtedly be much greater than at present. The writer is of the opinion, however, that there will be no serious overproduction and that there will always be a good demand for good apples, while the poor stuff so common on our markets today will not pay the expenses of handling. It should be the aim of every orchardist to produce and market nothing but first-class fruit, and if he does this he may reasonably expect always to obtain good returns from his investment.

Spraying is the one operation above other orchard practice which determines the market value of the fruit produced and yet in many instances it receives the least attention of all the orchard work. The successful orchardist of the future will be the man who, among other things, studies the conditions existing on his own farm and sprays his trees according to the needs of each variety for the control of the particular troubles which occur in his locality. The course of treatment best suited for the orchards of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia may not necessarily give the best results in orchards situated east of the Blue Ridge in that State, and again the treatment for certain varieties of apples may be different from that required for certain other varieties growing in the same locality. The course of treatment should be planned not only with reference to the diseases to be controlled, but also with reference to the probable effect of the fungicide upon the fruit and foliage of the variety to be treated. The Ben Davis, for example, is so seriously russeted by applications of Bordeaux mixture that often most of the fruit sprayed with this fungicide is rendered second class. In Virginia this variety does not suffer mater-

susceptible to leaf-spot and is often badly injured by applications of Bordeaux mixture, so that it is desirable to spray this variety also with a less caustic mixture.

On the other hand, the Yellow Newton is seriously subject to the attacks of bitter-rot and must be treated with a strong fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture, for the control of this disease. The fruit of this variety is susceptible to Bordeaux injury, but since such injury is produced only by the early applications of the mixture the treatment may be so planned as to avoid it. One of the lime-sulphur sprays may be used for the first and second sprayings after the petals fall and Bordeaux mixture for the bitter-rot treatments which come later in the season. These are some of the finer points to be con-



Scott, Cir. 54, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture  
Fig. 2.—Unsprayed York Imperial Apple Trees Almost Defoliated by Leaf-Spot, Located in the Same Orchard and Photographed at the Same Time as That Shown in Figure 1.



# How to Get Fine Color on Eastern Apples

By B. G. Pratt, New York

**F**EW persons realize to what extent fungous troubles are robbing the fruit grower and farm of the profits of his labor. The potato harvest is cut half in two if not protected, and sometimes entirely ruined. The fruit harvest is lacking in size, color and smoothness. Consequently, apples of excellent flavor are sold to the cider mill, while apples that in quality are not fit for the cider mill command prices because of their handsome appearance. Can we get this handsome appearance on Eastern-grown fruit? I have no hesitation in answering, "Yes." Experiments made in the East this past summer warrant my saying so.

I had the privilege of attending the National Apple Show at Spokane, Wash., last November, which was undoubtedly the greatest exhibition of beautiful apples that the world has ever seen. It had on exhibition some New York and West Virginia apples, which were as highly colored as the same varieties grown in Washington and Oregon,—just as smooth and perfect, and compared favorably in size. Many people suppose that there are certain climatic conditions in the West that are especially favorable to fruit. This is partly true. Climatic conditions were more favorable in the East thirty years ago than today. The increase in insect and fungous diseases has been discouraging to the most enthusiastic fruit growers, and many have fallen by the wayside. All of the newer fruit sections are freer from those drawbacks, but time will more or less equalize these conditions. The ever increasing demand for quality fruit and vegetables is calling for beauty as well as flavor, and fungous diseases do more than anything else to rob fruit of its lustre and bloom so pleasing to the eye, and for which the public are paying a disproportionately high price.

Fungi, in plain English, is one of the lowest groups of plant life, and those we have to deal with mostly on fruit and vegetables are parasites (microscopic in size), some of which attack cuts or wounds such as are made by insects, or bruises from careless handling or packing; yet other forms of fungi will attack healthy plant life, boring their way through the healthy tissues. Heat and moisture are very favorable to their growth and spread, yet some forms are more abundant in cool seasons. It will thus be seen that fungi are of innumerable forms attacking when and where least expected. This makes it a most dangerous enemy. It is like combatting a contagious disease which we cannot see and know it only by results.

But the grower need not be discouraged, for an immense amount of work has been and is being done along these lines by our National and State Governments, as well as chemists connected with commercial houses, and the experiments made in this past year have been exceedingly gratifying. You will appreciate the difficulty when you understand that fungus is one plant growing on another, and a remedy must be found that will kill one without injury to the other. This has been the difficulty with the old Bordeaux mixture, that in killing the fungi, the little plant cells on both leaf and fruit are often injured.

Scientists have long believed that some form of sulphur other than the copper sulphate would destroy fungi without injury to the fruit and vegetable. This past season experiments were made with self-boiled Lime-Sulphur, commercial Lime-Sulphur, iron sulphate, etc., and each experimenter advocates most strongly his own preparation. We believe that the most promising of these preparations was experimented with last year under the name of "sulfocide," containing actually between 29 per cent and 30 per cent of sulphur in solution, admitting of a great dilution; and in every instance where tried as a substitute for Bordeaux Mixture, it has far surpassed it in effectiveness with no injury. Whether it can be used on peach and plum will be a

matter of future experiment, but the fact that with less trouble and expense it can be used where Bordeaux has been the only remedy is very encouraging and makes it worthy of a trial.

## Idaho Nurseries Busy

Three hundred thousand fruit trees were set out in the Council valley, this spring. This is easily the greatest number of fruit trees ever set out in one season in any valley in Idaho, and will no doubt measure favorably with if not surpass the number of fruit trees ever set out in one season in any one of the famous fruit districts of the west.

The authenticity of these figures for Council valley is based upon reports furnished by the Caldwell Nursery company and J. L. Logsdon, nurserymen, who have the orders for these trees.

The Council-Messa orchards company gave to the Caldwell Nursery company an order for 160,000 fruit trees for spring planting in 1911. These trees will be set 100 to the acre, making 1600 acres this company will set to fruit trees a year hence.

## An Orchard Confidence

"You would know if I am ripe, sir?" said the apple on the tree.

"It depends on what you're seeking, for I'll tell you truthfully

If it's pleasure you are after I am still a trifle gaunt;

But if trouble you are seeking, I'm the pippin that you want."

—Judge

There are 60,000 acres of orange and lemon groves near Pomona, Cal.

# AMERICAN FRUITS TRADE DIRECTORY

1910 Edition

† Compiled from Official Reports.

† Contains Names of Nurserymen who are Actually in Business in Every State in the Union and in Canada.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Fruit Trees For Windbreaks

W. B. George, Billings, Montana, at a recent meeting of the Billings Chamber of Commerce introduced the idea of setting out fruit trees along the sides of the country roads, particularly on those roads which run north and south and urged that a committee of the chamber of commerce take steps in this direction so that the plan may be carried out early next spring.

"Not only will the growing trees be a most attractive feature to the valley, but from a practical and financial standpoint, it will be of the greatest importance. The greatest drawback to Billings at the present time is the dust and wind storms, which will be eliminated when a windbreak of trees is once established. Apple, plum and cherry trees should be used, the first named in the greater number. Within five years these trees will be bearing fruit in quantity of about one box to the tree, so that thousands of dollars will be derived as revenue to the county. As the planting of these trees will materially enhance the value of the agricultural lands, the farmers will be glad to care for them, so that this feature will be no expense to any one."

Mr. George said he estimated that about 100,000 trees would be needed for the purpose, and that a fund of \$15,000 for their purchase and planting ought easily to be raised. He also advocated a similar plan for the city, saying that fruit trees should be set out along the streets between the ornamental trees.

## Lime Sulphur Preparations

(Continued from page 84)

### Effect of Sprays on Foliage

One of the objects of these experiments was to determine the effect of the several lime-sulphur preparations in combination with arsenicals on the foliage of different varieties. Several times at intervals during the season notes were made on the condition of the foliage of the trees in the experimental plots. The weather was mostly cloudy and rainy from early spring until about July 1, so that the conditions were favorable to the development of spray injury. During the latter half of the season, however, practically no rain fell.

In every case, except on the Winesap, where Paris green was used with the commercial lime-sulphur solutions, the foliage was badly burned and in some instances the trees sprayed with this combination lost half of their foliage. The Winesap did not suffer so much injury from this or any of the other sprays as did the other varieties. This variety was used in the experiments of the previous year conducted in Nebraska by the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the fact that the commercial solution at the rate of 2 gallons to 50 gallons of water and 6 ounces of Paris green caused only a slight damage to the foliage indicated that the combination might be practicable. It is evident, however, from the Virginia experiments that it is entirely unsafe to use Paris green with the lime-sulphur sprays.

### The Control of Diseases

In the orchards in Virginia where the experiments were conducted, none of the apple diseases except leaf-spot developed to a serious extent, so that the test was not a severe one. The apple leaf-spot, so common throughout this State, was entirely controlled by all the mixtures used. The self-boiled lime-sulphur made the best showing in this connection, because it not only controlled the leaf-spot but did not injure the foliage, and apparently had a stimulating effect on the trees. All the lime-sulphur preparations, as well as the Bordeaux mixture, controlled the sooty fungus and an undetermined "fruit spot" which was common the past season in Virginia. The weather was so dry after midsummer that bitter-rot did not develop sufficiently to test the value of the lime-sulphur sprays for its control.



## Suggestions on Handling Nursery Stock

By E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.

**T**REES ignorantly or carelessly handled discourage the planter, who on his part not only loses the money and labor which he puts into the effort, but his failure is discouraging to his friends and neighbors and to that extent impairs the development of the country.

It has been our observation that the farmer is oft times more careful about planting his trees than about the cultivation and protection of them after they are planted. He rouses himself to a special effort at planting time and having planted with the same care that his father exercised in some eastern state, he feels that he has done his whole duty, and gets busy with his crops and other duties and forgets that trees and plants handled under semi arid conditions, need a great deal more care and attention than trees planted in the Eastern or middle states. No farmer would expect to raise a crop of corn, if he simply carefully planted and then neglected it.

### Nurseryman Does His Part

Actuated by his desire to help his customers attain success, the average nurseryman endeavors to pack his trees and have them reach his customers in condition to grow, not only a point of commercial honor, but to build up his business. The grower and the shipper having done this, it is incumbent upon the planter in a responsive way to do all he can to attain success.

If the trees when received from the railroad station are not in proper and perfect condition to grow, there should be an immediate report made to the nurseryman who made the shipment. The time to take up questions in regard to damage and loss is at that time, and not after a season of partial neglect, to write back to the shipper and state that his trees must have been weak in vitality because the planter had failed in securing a satisfactory growth. If the farmer goes to the store to purchase a bill of dry goods, implements or machinery, he usually examines it at the time of purchase and satisfies himself that he is securing what he is paying for.

### When to Plant

While the commercial orchardists in most districts prefer a northeasterly slope, the family orchard should be near the house without reference to slope; in other words do not put a family orchard on a remote corner of the farm, simply to take advantage of a northeasterly slope. The writer has orchards planted on all slopes as well as upland and bottom lands, and usually the orchards do well in all locations. The location, as to slope is not as important as the care the orchard receives after planting.

We thoroughly believe in wind breaks to the south, west and north of the orchard. A north wind break lessens the extreme rigor of winter winds. The wind break on south and west lessens the aridity of dry winds in summer and a row of lofty growing trees on the east, prevents the rays of the sun from raising the temperature too quickly, after a frosty night.

### Cross-Marking to Save Labor

Since the average farmer has more work than he can possibly handle, he should utilize his team as far as possible in prepar-

ing ground for planting. After having thoroughly plowed the ground, and done all that can be done by plowing, pulverizing and harrowing, part of the hand labor of digging holes can be saved by cross marking and then running the lister to the utmost depth possible to attain, then planting the trees at the intersection of the cross marking. In semi-arid regions, it is well to plant fruit trees six or eight inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Our habit is to plant without the use of water, until the earth has been filled in three inches over the roots and thoroughly tramped. Leave a basin surrounding the tree. If the soil is not sufficiently moist, add two pails of water to the tree. After this water has soaked away, then cover this wet surface with three or four inches of earth, leaving the surface loose. Never tramp the wet soil. Plow and cultivate the ground in such manner that the slope of the ground is toward the tree, then heavy dashing summer showers throw an increased percentage of water to the trees. After cultivation, ultimately and gradually allow the ground to become level.

### Mulching

Cultivation gives the best mulch of all. If you can give perfect cultivation, you have the best possible mulch. If circumstances are such that you can not, or will not, do this, then mulch with stable litter or any material that will retain the moisture.

### Treatment of Trees When Received

Bundles should be promptly opened and the roots soaked in water. While waiting to plant, it is well to bury the trees and plants in ground, temporarily, in such manner that the moist, mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots and trunks and thoroughly protect them from the air. If by reason of delay, the trees should be shriveled when received, they can be brought out in safety by burying them entirely in moist earth, root, body and branch, for two or three days. It sometimes happens that the weather, after planting is very unfavorable, the evaporation may be very rapid. Trees that have just been planted can take up but very little moisture from the ground, no matter how much water you apply, until they have made granulations for new root growth. Under such conditions, the sap within the trees or plants may be rapidly exhausted before granulations have formed and a fresh supply of sap taken up.

### May Be Saved By Boxing

Perhaps the tree does not leaf out, or perhaps it comes out with small, delicate leaves and then the hot, dry winds damage the trees. Under such conditions, these trees can be saved by boxing in the trunk with 6 x 6 fencing. Fill this up-right box with moist soil; wet this soil within the box three times a week. This will usually cause the trees to leave out within ten days and to grow the season through. This method has been thoroughly tested and is of the utmost importance. It is very much cheaper to put in a little extra work and save your trees than to lose a year's time as well as the trees. Leave these boxes around the trees during the winter. In try-

ing climates, boxing in trees is of great value in guarding against winter sun scald, so destructive to trees in the west and northwest.

### \$500,000 Loss On Peaches

The peach brown rot has been recognized as a most destructive disease of stone fruits for years. This is a fungous disease, and it is widespread and destructive to the peach crop. The loss which it inflicts on peach growers will easily average \$5,000,000 yearly. The loss to the peach crop of Georgia alone is estimated at \$1,000,000 a year.

As the result of experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture, a cheap and simple remedy for this disease has been found in the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. This can be applied during the growing season with very little danger of injuring the fruit or foliage and is very effective. Furthermore by mixing arsenate of lead with the fungicide, the cur-culic can be destroyed at the same time.

### Snow and Ice at El Paso

A despatch from El Paso, Tex., under date of April 18th, says:

"A severe freeze is reported from the lower valley Friday night. On many farms smudge pots were freely used. Snow fell Friday in El Paso and a heavy fall occurred at Van Horn and Sierra Blanca, the mountains being white with it. Pecos reports damage to fruit and vegetables and at Barstow last night. A sandstorm was followed by rain and sleet at Plateau and a heavy frost last night and there was considerable ice there this morning. The upper and Mesilla Valleys suffered severely last night. The Sacramento Mountains are covered with snow."

### New Oregon Nursery

J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Oregon, has acquired a valuable tract for nursery purposes at Tulaton, one of the suburban railway lines running south from Portland. He has also display grounds on the Portland-Vancouver line where choice ornamentals may be seen at any time of the year.

### Work For Thousands

The Hood River Apple Growers' Union states that the 1910 apple crop of the famed valley will reach 350,000 boxes. It is also stated that by May first there will be required from 2000 to 4000 men to thin the fruit. By the time this work is completed, there will be work for more thousands picking and packing strawberries.

### 1,000 Oil Stoves for Strawberries

The Norfolk, Va., Dispatch is authority for the statement that T. J. Barlow, a farmer of Western Branch district, Norfolk County, purchased 1000 oil stoves to be used to protect his many acres of strawberries.

## ANNOUNCEMENT!

HARRISVILLE, W. VA., April 1, 1910.

I have established a Nursery at Greenbrier, Tennessee, and expect to grow—for the wholesale trade exclusively—**Peach, Pear, Shade and Ornamentals**

I believe there is room for another Nursery growing this line of stock, and it will be my aim to produce as good an article as can be grown.

This nursery is incorporated and will be known as

**The Greenbrier Nursery Company, Incorporated, Greenbrier, Tennessee**

Soliciting a share of your patronage, I am, Very truly yours,

R. R. HARRIS.

## KNOX NURSERIES Cherry Trees

1 and 2 years old.

The best the market affords.

**H. M. SIMPSON & SONS**  
VINCENNES, IND.

## New Pine Tree Nursery of Montana

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has planted a new garden to raise a million and a half pine seedlings.

The Savenac nursery, the twenty-fifth of its kind maintained by the Department of Agriculture for its forest work, is situated in the Lolo National Forest on Savenac creek, Montana, near De Borgia. The ground was plowed and harrowed last fall, the irrigation ditches run, and an ample water system installed. The tract has been laid out in 150 beds, each four foot by twelve. Over these have been sowed broadcast the best of the seeds of native conifers gathered in the Forest the past autumn. To prevent mice and birds from eating the seeds each bed was protected by a lath and wire frame. This also served to shade the delicate plantlets during the tender period of their first year's life. A water system supplied the means of sprinkling the seeds and irrigating the young trees during the warmer, drier months. One man is kept constantly at work watering the thirsty soil and otherwise caring for his interesting charge.

The Savenac nursery will have an annual productive capacity of 1,500,000 seedlings. When one year old—beginning probably in the spring of 1911—these will be set out in transplant beds, where they will be expected to develop in two more years into respectable young trees. Thence they will

be removed to their permanent home in the hills of the Lolo National Forest. Planting and direct seeding will be done on the great burned areas visible to passengers on the trains of the Coeur d'Alene branch, and also on extensive burns around the headwaters of the Rattlesnake river in the Missoula Forest. The work is designed to add to the national timber supply in the coming years and to aid in the regulation of the flow of Montana mountain waters. The Savenac nursery will bring the aggregate annual plant-producing capacity of the twenty-five National Forest nurseries up to ten million seedlings.

### Wins With Winesaps

H. M. Gilbert of North Yakima and Topperish, former president of the Washington State Horticultural association and one of the foremost orchardists in the northwest, who won the first prize at the Spokane Apple Show for the best district display grown on irrigated land, was winner of the second prize in the carload sweepstake in 1908. He came from Illinois 16 years ago and started an orchard on 20 acres of land where there was sagebrush in 1898. He owns 500 acres of land of which 400 acres are in orchard two miles west of North Yakima. The land is irrigated by private ditch. The land cost \$40 an acre, but he has repeatedly refused \$3000 an acre. He is also interested in a tract of 1000 acres under the Tieton canal in the Yakima valley. He took up 3200 boxes of Winesaps from two and a half acres this year and sold them at \$3 a box. The car of 630 boxes of Winesaps exhibited last year represented one-fifth of the crop grown on three and a half acres of 8 and 10 year old trees.

### Worth Waiting For

It is surprising that American nurserymen do not handle the Japanese Witch Hazel, a hardy shrub, says a writer of Rochester, N. Y., in American Florist. We have either to import it from Europe, or procure it from Japan by special order to dealers in Japanese plants. The plants usually sold are grafted, but seedlings can be procured, as we imported 100 seedlings from Japan a year since, through a New York firm, and looking at them the other day in the nursery row, we noticed a considerable variation in the flowers of some of the individuals that showed a few scattering blossoms. They produce quite a number of blossoms when only 2½ to three feet high. It is an important shrub for planting in city grounds, as it stands smoke well. In a Japanese catalogue just received, I see the seed quoted at \$3.50 per pound, and if it is like the American species it will probably not germinate until the second year after sowing, but it is worth waiting for.

### Selling Apple Show Space

Ren. H. Rice, secretary of the National Apple Show, returned to Spokane April 4th, from a trip through the apple growing sections of Oregon, where he interested fruit growers and horticulturists in the next National Apple show to be held in this city and secured contracts for space reservations. Secretary Rice visited Hood River, Albany, Eugene and Medford, where he made speeches.

Hood river fruit growers contracted for 360 square feet of space at the show, Medford for the same amount. Albany growers took 240 square feet. Eugene growers have not yet decided what space they will use, but will probably sign for 240 square feet. Mr. Rice states that crop prospects in the Hood river and southern Oregon districts were never better.

### 2,000,000 Nursery Trees Free

The New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission in March prepared to distribute 2,000,000 nursery trees both transplants and seedlings, to fill orders which had been flowing in from all counties in the state for the previous month. Already over 500 applications for these trees have been received.

The trees which were distributed are Scotch, white and Norway pine, Norway and white spruce and black locust varieties. The state sells these trees at cost; the transplants ranging from \$4 to \$5 apiece, the seedlings at \$3 apiece.

Applications were not only received from pulp and paper manufacturers, but also from municipalities where attempts are being made to build up watersheds. These communities include Rochester, Johnstown, Gloversville, Glens Falls, Watertown, Sidney and Ilion.

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Forsythia Fortunei, 2-3 and 3-4.  
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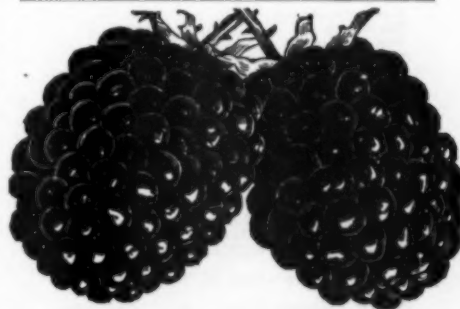
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Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1910

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## Nursery Stock Inspection

Congressman James S. Simmons, of New York, on March 21st introduced in the House of Representatives a bill amending the bill introduced by him in relation to nursery stock inspection. Under the provisions of the new bill the strongest objections to its predecessor have been removed; whereas, in the old bill it was provided that the inspection of imported foreign nursery stock should be made at ports of entry by official experts of the Department of Agriculture, H. R. 23252 provides for inspection at final destination, on the premises of the owner or consignee, with the exception that unless said imports are accompanied by a certificate of inspection given by an official expert of the country from which the importation has been made, then such imports are to be held in quarantine either at final destination on the premises of the owner or consignee or at port of entry or other designated place, at the option of the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall not be released by the official expert. It is also provided that examinations shall be begun, and, if possible, completed within ten days of arrival of goods. Other provisos in the original bill have also been modified.

The new bill corresponds closely with that endorsed by the American Association of Nurserymen.

## Thirty-One Miles of Apple and Elm

A scheme, novel in this country but not unknown in continental Europe, is being carried out in Spokane. It proposes the construction of a sixty-foot macadamized highway between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a distance of thirty-one miles, the entire highway to be lined on each side with apple trees and English elms, set alternately at distances of forty feet between the trees. The estimated cost of the road is \$310,000, and distruction is to be commenced at once. The trees are to be set out in May. Seventeen miles of the road, from Spokane to the state line, are to be built by the Spokane County Good Roads Association, assisted by the commercial and improvement organizations of the valley, and the fourteen-mile section in Idaho is to be constructed by the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce.

This great "Apple Way," as it is to be called, will be an asset of great value to Spokane and an attraction to people all over the country who may visit that city. Similar highways in France are a never-failing source of pleasure and of wonder to the American tourists who travel over them, and each returns to the United States with a query why such highways cannot be had in this country.

## Special Wire to Potomac Yards

Manager Fleming of the Georgia Fruit Exchange has perfected all transportation arrangements for handling the crop, which present indication point toward the largest and best this state has ever yielded. The Pennsylvania railroad will operate for the exchange a special fruit express from Potomac Yards, near Washington City, into New York City each day when the fruit freights from the south are late insuring the arrival of the peaches handled by the Georgia Fruit exchange at the New York City market by 1 o'clock a. m., the time when most of the peaches for retail trade on that same day are sold. These specials will be operated for a co-operative organization like the Georgia Fruit exchange, where they could not be secured for a private grower.

To further facilitate the transportation ser-

vice, arrangements have been perfected between the Bell Telephone company and the Georgia Fruit exchange whereby this exchange is to have the exclusive use of a special direct wire from Atlanta to the Potomac Yards, near Washington, and the western distributing center, Cincinnati, Ohio, for an hour each night. At this time full detailed information in regard to the shipments and their distribution for the next day will be given. A half hour service was tried last year and proved most satisfactory. The increased business has called for double service. The telegraph will be resorted to, with private line, should the telephone fail for any reason.

It now appears that the crop will be handled better this year than ever in the history of the exchange.

## Can Be Eaten in the Dark

It is the boast of the Hood river valley that a bad apple can no more leave the valley than a camel can pass through the eye of a needle. No orchard man can take his fruit elsewhere for shipment. No man in the district can pack his own apples, but when the picking is under way and thousands of boxes have been gathered in the growers' apple house, a cold storage plant, each box is numbered to correspond to the number held by the grower, a record is made of its contents, and it is inspected and marketed under the direction of the growers' union.

"Where the box is bound for, ordinarily, the grower has no notion neither does he care. The union finds the market, conducts the sale and pays him for his apples at the platform, and its stamp on any box is a guaranty of perfection. When a Russian Colonel in Vladivostock finds a blemish on a Hood river apple, the union deducts the price of its box from its bill against the consignee. It is the boast of these northwestern orchard men, says a writer in Harper's Weekly that any apples they ship can be taken from the box and eaten in the dark. "No worms." It is the standard of quality and trustworthiness of the guaranty that makes the price. The apple crops of Hood River, Yakima, Wenatchee and a lot of other places, are bought on the trees, in advance of the harvest, by dealers in New York, London, Hongkong and numberless other cities, without the sending of any agent to inspect their quality.

## Scarcity of Nursery Stock

So great has been the demand that all of the available trees of planting age of the three staple varieties grown in Washington have been sold and fully one-third of those who intend to plant this spring have been compelled to postpone it.

Attempts to secure yearling Rome Beauties, Jonathans, Yellow Newtons from other portions of the northwest have been unavailing. Winesaps, the only other apple grown there to any great extent, are scarce, but the stock of them is not yet exhausted.

Some of the growers who intended to plant staple varieties of trees, and have not been able to get them, are planting a few fancy varieties such as the Golden Grimes and Arkansas Blacks.

## For Full Fruit Baskets

Government regulation of the sale of small fruits and berries is proposed in a bill introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who would require full measure in quart, pint and half pint baskets. The bill provides a penalty for the manufacture of baskets which hold less than the standard measurements, and the same penalty applies to persons who may sell berries and small fruits in underweight packages.



# Denver Convention Railroad Arrangements

**Schedule Prepared Subject to Special Train Arrangement—St. Louis Nurserymen of Meet Delegates In That City**

**E**ASTERN members desiring to come by way of St. Louis, will arrange to reach here as early as possible on the morning of the 6th of June—leaving, time via Colorado Limited over the Burlington Route 2:15 P. M.

In order to give Eastern, South Eastern, and Southern members a list of the leading trains with their schedule arriving time at St. Louis, Mo., I mention the following:

No. 11 Big 4 is due in St. Louis at 1:45 P. M.

No. 43 Big 4 is due in St. Louis at 7:30 A. M.

No. 13 Penn. Line (St. Louis Special) is due in St. Louis at 8:30 A. M.

No. 92 L. & N. Limited is due in St. Louis at 1:25 P. M.

No. 204 I. C. Dixie Flyer is due in St. Louis 7:30 A. M.

No. 208 I. C. Seminole Limited is due in St. Louis at 8 A. M.

The leaving time of these trains from your point can be easily ascertained from your nearest ticket agent. The following is a list of the Passenger Agents of the Burlington Line at the more prominent junction points:

Chicago, Ill.—H. A. Cherrier, Genl. Agt., 211 Clark St.

Burlington, Iowa—M. M. Reno, Dis. Pass. Agt.

Hannibal, Mo.—J. E. Hollingshead, Genl. Agt.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. S. Jones, S. W. Pass. Agt., 823 Main street.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. E. Martin, City Pass. Agt., 6th & Edmond streets.

Omaha, Neb.—J. B. Reynolds, City Pass. Agt., 1502 Farnam street.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. M. Rugg, N. W. Pass. Agt., 5th & Roberts streets.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. F. McElroy, City Pass. Agt., 3d & Nicolet.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. C. Delaplaine City Pass. Agt., 728 Olive street.

Arrangements for through tickets, and reservations can be made at any of the above

points, or with your nearest Agent. All roads will sell through tickets to Denver. Please have them read over the Burlington, and arrange your leaving time, so as to make connections with our St. Louis Train, which is No. 13.

Members going by way of Chicago, Ill., will leave Chicago on Burlington Train, No. 9, leaving 9:45 A. M. June 6th; consolidating with the St. Louis Train No. 13 at Oxford Junction at 8:25 A. M. on morning of the 7th; arriving Denver at 4:05 P. M. same day.

Members coming by way of Kansas City can leave Kansas City on Burlington Train No. 13, 9:30 P. M. June 6th; consolidating with St. Louis train No. 13 at St. Joseph, Mo. at 11:25 P. M.

Members coming by way of Omaha will arrange reservations, so as to take No. 9 out of Omaha, leaving at 11:25 P. M., June 6th.

All "Nurserymen Special Cars" will be consolidated at Oxford Junction on the morning of June 6th, thus giving us a daylight run together through Western Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado.

It would be advisable for as many as possible to make reservations at the leading junction points above mentioned, so that the various cars containing delegates can be handled so as to make connections at the proper points.

The meeting place in St. Louis for incoming delegates will be at the Burlington Offices at 728 Olive street, up to 12 M. June 6th. After this time near the Information Bureau Union Station. A Committee of St. Louis Nurserymen will be glad to meet you all, and assist you in any way possible.

Hope the above arrangements will be satisfactory to the majority of the nurserymen, and that we will see a large delegation here on the morning of the 6th. Reservations for the St. Louis Sleepers can be sent to F. A. Weber, Nursery, Mo., or to J. G. Delaplaine, City Pass. Agt., Burlington Route, 728 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

F. A. WEBER,

Chairman Entertainment Com.

A. A. of N.

"The Commercial side of the nursery business"—H. W. Marshall of Arlington, Nebr.

"Effects of tree planting in the Middle West"—Geo. H. Whiting, Yankton, S. Dak.

"Resultant Evils of Replace Policy"—J. W. Mayhew, Waxahachie, Texas.

"Crown Gall and its effect on orchard trees"—Peter Youngers of Geneva, Nebr.

"Is the Organization known as the American Ass'n. of Nurserymen a benefit to the Nursery business?"—E. M. Sherman of Charles City, Ia.

"Nurseryman's Peach seed supply"—C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Texas.

"Soils and Fertilizers"—F. L. Rounsvel, Denver, Colo.

The secretary is anxious that members who have not yet renewed their membership will do so immediately. There are quite a large number yet to be heard from. It is very important that members rally around the newly appointed secretary by heeding his request for immediate renewal. It is also very important that members order space in the Badge Books.

The Entertainment Committee, through its chairman, Mr. F. A. Weber, still adheres to its promise to give all interested several treats, viz:

June 8—The ladies will be given a "sight-seeing" trip through Denver.

June 9—The ladies will be entertained at a theatre party, a complimentary trip over the "Moffat Route." This is said to be one of the finest scenic routes out of Denver. Luncheon and refreshments will be served on the train; this will be an all-day trip.

The committee, which is composed of Messrs. F. A. Weber, Peter Youngers, J. W. Hill, C. H. Ferguson, A. M. Ferguson and George B. Fravert, is considering other special features in the entertainment line, which will be announced later.

If funds are sufficient, and enough members will remain over another day, the committee may arrange another side trip, probably to "Cripple Creek," or some other point of interest.

## How It Was Done

H. B. Tronson of Eagle Point, Ore., winner of the sweepstake of \$1000, and of the first prize in class with a car of Spitzburgs at the National Apple Show at Spokane is a native of England, born at Devonshire. He came to America in the '80s, settling in Manitoba, where he served with the 90th battalion Winnipeg Rifles during the Riel rebellion. He went to southern Oregon three years ago from Portland, where he handled flour and jute for 10 years. He formed a partnership with E. F. Guthrie and they bought 126 acres of land, set to apple and pear trees for \$11,000. Afterward they purchased 174 acres of raw land at a low figure. Their orchard, which is watered twice a year from Little Butte creek, has increased in value to \$60,000 and is not for sale. They have an ideal country home, which is cared for by two English servants, and their orchard, now 16 years old, is one of the best in Oregon. From a five-acre tract they harvested 2800 boxes, of which 640 were sent to the Spokane show. The exhibit which won \$1000 in prizes, was sold for approximately \$2000, a total of \$3000, while the cost, including picking, grading, packing and freight charges to Spokane, was less than \$650.

## Fruit Lands for London Investors

Spokane capitalists who are about to place 20,000 acres of irrigated lands in Washington and British Columbia have engaged J. T. Tormey, former superintendent of schools, to go to London and sell lands to Britishers who are inclined to get back to nature in the new world.

Christian Eckart, representing a large wholesale fruit concern in Hamburg, Germany, has been at Chico, Cal., looking into the advisability of importing dried fruits direct instead of through a broker.

# Denver Convention Programme

**As Arranged by Programme Committee American Association of Nurserymen—J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia., Chairman.**

Address of Welcome—Col. J. S. Irby representing City of Denver.

Response—Capt. C. L. Watrous of Des Moines, Iowa.

President's address—F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kans.

Report of Secretary—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Report, Treasurer—C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Report Tariff Committee—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report Transportation Committee—W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.

Report Legislative Committee—Chas. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

Report Entertainment Committee—F. A. Weber, Nursery, Mo.

Report Publicity Committee—Thos B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.

Report Committee on Exhibits—E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kans.

Report Forestry Committee—C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.

Report Nat'l. Council Horticulture—Capt. C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.

"Publicity Campaigns on part of Nurserymen"—J. M. Irvine of St. Joseph, Mo.

"Varieties"—E. S. Osborne of Rochester, N. Y.

"Orchard Pests still unknown to the Colorado Fruit Grower"—Prof. G. P. Gillette of Ft. Collins, Colo.

"Co-operation between Nurserymen and Fruit Grower"—W. L. Howard, Sec. Missouri State Board of Horticulture.

"Practical experiment with Root Gall on apple trees"—Vice President E. A. Smith of Lake City, Minn.

"Transplanted Raspberries for the Retail Trade"—W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

"Should a young man choose the Nursery Business for a Vocation?"—A. Willis of Ottawa, Kans.

"Observations upon European nursery stock and their plant growing methods." (illustrated by lantern slides)—Prof. Craig of Ithaca, N. Y.

"The part Nurserymen have taken in the growth and development of the Nation"—J. B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y.

"Herbaceous Plants"—C. S. Harrison of York, Nebr.

"Magnifying our craft"—E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Tex.

"A study of the nursery lands of the United States"—W. H. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.

## When the Pink Is On the Petal

State Economic Zoologist H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, Pa., has issued a warning to the fruit growers of this section of the state that fruit trees in bloom must not be sprayed for any cause whatever. "Trees may be sprayed for San Jose scale," declares the head of the department, "at any time until the buds show the pink color of the petals. At the first showing of pink, stop."

"The spray must not be applied under any circumstances, even in small quantities, after the blossoms have opened in the least degree; if spray is applied under such circumstances, the spray will be admitted to the delicate fruiting organs within the flowers, and these flowers will be destroyed. With the blossoms destroyed, no fruit, of course, can be produced."

"Trees in bloom should not be sprayed for any cause whatever. Even the arsenites for chewing insects must not be applied to blossoming plants. At such a stage the poison would not reach the worst of the chewing pests. Besides the poison would be fatal to the bees, which are so helpful in carrying the pollen in their trips from flower to flower. The arsenical sprays should be applied immediately after the petals or showy parts of the blossoms have fallen."

### Trade Lively In Mississippi

pany, announces change of location to Rose-acres, Coahoma county, Miss., and says:

"Have had a very good season, sold every thing early and have been busy expressing our regrets to customers that there was nothing doing until next season."

"Early orders for future delivery are indicative of strong demand later for our line and we anticipate a splendid season."

Mr. Crowell has been appointed post-master at the new address, in addition to his many other duties.

### J. H. SKINNER & CO.

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental  
Trees, Flowering Shrubs,  
Apple and Pear Seedlings,  
Forest Tree Seedlings

Sta. "A"  
TOPEKA  
KAN.

### CHARLES DETRICHE, SR.,

ANGERS, - FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings,  
Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Con-  
ifers for Nursery Planting

Information regarding stock, terms, prices, etc., may be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.**

Newark, New York.

### 12,000,000 Peach Trees

In a comprehensive review of the peach growing industry of Georgia, a special correspondent of the Manufacturers Record cites the following list as showing principal orchardists.

Fort Valley.	Trees.
Hale Georgia Orchard Co. ....	225,000
Miami Valley .....	100,000
Ohio Fruit Land Co. ....	75,000
A. J. Evans .....	75,000
United Orchard Co. ....	80,000
Dr. W. E. Wright .....	80,000
George H. Slopey .....	50,000
J. Frank Hartley .....	50,000
George D. Hartley .....	50,000
Col. L. L. Brown .....	30,000
J. S. Fagan .....	30,000
W. E. Green .....	30,000
Robert Flournoy .....	30,000
Marshallville:	
S. H. Rumph .....	150,000
I. F. Murph .....	80,000
Louis B. Rumph .....	50,000
E. J. Willingham .....	50,000
Sperry & Timberlake .....	30,000
Slopey & Jones .....	30,000
E. J. Martin & Co. ....	30,000
T. J. Martin & Co. ....	25,000
J. E. Haslam .....	30,000
F. J. Frederick .....	30,000
Americus:	
Bagley-Gober Orchard Co. ....	200,000
Raymond Orchard Co. ....	120,000
Ware Orchard Co. ....	150,000
Winchester:	
Judge W. H. Fenton .....	75,000
Peachburg:	
D. C. Turnipseed .....	135,000
Reynolds:	
Dr. J. W. Rogers .....	45,000
Ricks Bros. ....	25,000
C. H. Neisler .....	50,000
Mayfield:	
Berkmans Bros. ....	75,000
W. W. Stevens .....	50,000
Thompson, Ga.:	
Col. John T. West .....	60,000
Rome:	
W. P. Simpson .....	35,000
Miller Orchard Co. ....	70,000
Graham-Cothran Orchard Co. ....	40,000
Summerville:	
Chattooga Fruit Co. ....	60,000
Lyerly:	
Colyarton Farm .....	50,000
Cornelia:	
A. M. Kitchen .....	50,000
W. B. Hunter .....	50,000
W. A. Shore .....	50,000
I. C. Wade .....	50,000
E. Philbrick .....	40,000
C. J. Hood .....	60,000

This list shows, of course, only some of the large owners, there being a great many others who have orchards ranging from 25,000 trees down to 500.

The varieties of peaches grown include the Greensboro, or earliest one of the market; the Early Belle, next on the market; then the Hiley, the Carman, the Georgia Belle and the Elberta.

The Washington Nursery at Topenish, Wash., has 300 acres in nursery stock.

John Newendyke and E. J. Thompson have established the Riverside Nursery at Fulton, Ill.

J. M. Yates of Sherman, Tex., will establish a nursery near Tyler, Tex.

E. W. Mims, C. C. Crews and J. M. Mims have incorporated the East Texas Nursery Company, with offices at Tyler, Tex. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The only nursery of forest tree seedlings in the Pacific Northwest has been established on the Columbia river near Portland, Oregon. It is intended to grow 1,000,000 seedlings this year, and to increase the plantings annually.

### To Develop Western Slope Lands

Seventeen leading business men of Denver, including E. B. Field, F. G. Moffat, James A. McClurg, Alderman W. F. Webb, W. E. Bates and others have formed a land company for the development of fruit lands on the western slope. It means the reclamation of about 1,000 acres of some of the best fruit land in Colorado.

"We have formed what is known as the Grand Valley Mesa and Orchard company," said Mr. Bates, "and the object will be to aid in the settlement of the western slope with industrious people."

### 182,000,000 Apples to be Thrown Away

The warm weather for the past week has hurried the flow of sap in the orchards of Hood River, and the trees are beginning to show life, says the Hood River, Ore., Dispatch under date of March 16th. The growers have been active in spraying, and the work of thinning apples will begin shortly after they have formed. It is estimated that it will require 3000 thinners to do the work this year. About every fifth apple is permitted to remain on the tree when the crop is full. The apple crop is estimated at 500,000 boxes this year, 182,000,000 apples will be thinned from the trees, while 48,000,000 will be allowed to mature on the basis of 96 to the box.

"Unless something occurs between now and August the grape-fruit crop of Florida will be fully double that of last year. Hundreds and thousands of acres will be bearing for the first time, and the weather conditions have been so favorable that the trees are already starting to bloom. The demand for this fruit is increasing every year, and the growers are fostering the demand."

## Peach Seed

I have about 50 bushels 1909  
crop of Natural pits in perfect  
condition that I can yet spare.  
First order gets them.

**JOHN A. YOUNG**

Greensboro Nurseries

Greensboro, N. C.

### HEDGE

200,000 California Privet 200,000

250,000 Amoor River Privet 250,000

### HEDGE

We also have 150,000 each in California and Amoor River in 6 to 15 inch for lining out. These are well rooted and will make fine No. 1 stock for delivery next fall.

**Valdesian Nurseries, Bostic Dept.**  
Bostic, North Carolina

## GRAVES PEACH

An Early Yellow Freestone

Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

ORIGINATOR

W. J. GRAVES,

Painesville, Ohio



# Trees by the Million in Dundee Nurseries

## What Kane County, Ill., Is Doing in the Reforestation of the United States

"There are 10,000,000 Jack pines," said D. Hill, of Dundee, Ill., in a matter of fact way, as he pointed to thirteen long rows of plants, while driving through his nursery grounds at Dundee accompanied by a representative of the Elgin Ill., Daily News.

"And there we have from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 white pines, from one to two years old," he resumed, pointing in another direction.

### Dundee Supplies Many Sections

In fact this Dundee industry is playing an important part in that reforestation of the country which President Roosevelt emphasized as one of the greatest needs of America, and upon which the commission appointed by him to investigate the matter of conserving the nation's resources is concentrating much of its energy. From these nurseries in Dundee, the greatest in the country in the cultivation of evergreens, are springing miles of groves, both here and in Europe.

Probably few here have any idea of the immense forests of the future that are being nursed in their cradles at the nurseries close by the old Dundee cemetery. The plants pointed out were hardy little evergreens about four inches high, forming one solid mass of crisp foliage over several acres of ground.

"The trees we need the most," said Mr. Hill are the white pine, which were used for the most common building purposes until lately, before the forests of the north were practically denuded of them. Builders are now forced to use the yellow pine from the south, mostly.

### Jack Pines Prove Valuable

But the Jack pine has lately been found by government experiments to be an immensely valuable tree because of the success they have had with it in arid lands. They have tried it in the sand hills of Nebraska, where not even a blade of grass or sage brush will grow and it thrived there. They now have two reserves at Halsey, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, and have established a nursery there. They have built slat sheds, for protection from the sun and sand, over 20 acres. The entire cost of all this has been \$50,000. They are now planting there every year about 2,000,000 of these Jack pines, employing students from the agricultural college of Yale and other universities, paying them \$25 per month besides all their expenses. It is splendid experience for the students. They have had wonderful success, the greatest loss sustained at any time, being about 15 per cent of the plants.

### Foreign Countries Seek Trees

"Since the United States government has demonstrated the value of this kind of pine in otherwise barren land and issued bulletins upon the subject, there has been a great demand for the Jack pine in Australia, Russia, Germany, France and in fact, in all parts of the world. We have orders just now for over a ton of the plants which sell for from \$3 to \$4 a pound.

"There are red oaks," said Mr. Hill a moment or two later, as some bright green rows of baby kings of the forest were reached.

"Those are natives. We sell them by the half million to the Pennsylvania railroad and others. We sold this road 400 bushels of acorns recently. We have orders now for a thousand bushels. The Pennsylvania road is planting 80,000 acres for ties.

### Many Varieties are Grown

From these more common varieties of infant trees, which in the future will spread out their branches in all parts of the world, Mr. Hill and the Daily News representative passed on to their parts of the grounds, where juniper, in many varieties, hemlock, walnut, ash, catalpa, and others, in almost infinite variety, were to be seen.

Next to the juniper glauca, or blue juniper, which Mr. Hill remarked with

a smile, but without much exaggeration, "would grow and thrive if you planted it at the north pole," stood rows of a Texas variety of juniper, which, even in this mild climate, have to be protected in winter. There also, was the golden juniper, with edges tinged a golden hue, and the beautiful white-tipped juniper, used for landscape gardening and other ornamental purposes. There were hemlocks, caged in with lath frames, to shield them while young from the sun.

### Black Walnuts and White Ash

Among fresh varieties of forest trees, further on, were black walnut, from two to three feet in height at a year's growth, in contrast to the pines seen earlier, which grow only a few inches in their first years. There were from 50,000 to 60,000 of these young walnut trees. A little further on were a million and a half of American white ash.

An interesting sketch of infants was next seen in the catalpa speciosa, or post catalpa, as the farmer calls them, for he uses them for posts.

"The farmers plant them in lots of from one to ten acres, for fence posts," said Mr. Hill, "and they are also used for railroad ties. Those who first took up the work of planting them in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma are today making fortunes out of their groves.

"There are about a million and a half of these trees in that patch," pointing to a wide stretch of the young trees, about two feet in height. "They grow to that height in a single year."

### New Chestnuts From Japan.

Mr. Hill pointed near by to another stretch of a new variety of chestnut, the seed of which he imported last year from Japan, and which, he said, would be a great addition to the chestnut family here.

"This is the black locust," he said, coming to another wide block of plants. "These too, are used for posts, and will grow in the colder climates and in barren land where the catalpa would die. Posts made from the black locust will last 50 years."

Then there was a little burr oak—a good many of it. And though it stood only a few inches high,—a year's growth—when Mr. Hill tried to pull one from the ground, to show the strength of its roots, he couldn't do it. And this answered the purpose better. The tiny monarch among trees refused to be uprooted.

### Good Roots Are Necessary

But by no means all the trees in the big nurseries were so diminutive. Many had grown to a considerable height, especially the ornamental evergreen varieties, and had been thinned and transplanted, some once, some several times. For, as Mr. Hill explained, "The value of an evergreen is not in its top, but in its roots. And to obtain a firm, deep root the tree must be transplanted. There is such strength of root on many of those trees that I could transplant them at almost any time of the year. And when shipped away they will carry along a mass of soil that cannot be shaken off. This is one of the main factors in successful tree planting. And many make the mistake of failing to transplant enough. It takes a lot of time and labor, but the results repay both.

From 25 to 100 men are employed throughout the year on this and other work about the nurseries.

There are some individual trees in the big nurseries that are perfect pictures. Some, kept for specimens, could hardly be bought.

### Refuses \$1,000 for Blue Spruce

There is a magnificent blue spruce standing on Mr. Hill's lawn for which he refused an offer of \$1,000, made by a wealthy Chicagoan, who wanted it for his beautiful summer home at Lake Geneva, upon which he was laying out \$50,000.

### Acres of Moss Used

The fact that 40 acres, situated at Rutland, are required to supply moss simply for packing purposes, which if bought would cost about \$1,000 a year, affords some idea of the quantity of plants that are shipped yearly from Dundee to various parts of the world.

### Fruit Stories vs. Fish Stories

D. C. Lewis of Portland, Ore., arrived at the Holland House, New York City on March 10th. He says fish stories have gone out of fashion on that part of the Pacific coast and fruit stories are in vogue. But Mr. Lewis said he could vouch for every statement he made in the course of a conversation.

"I know a man who five or six years ago bought 250 acres of land of which a great part was in orchard. Its cost, including all the improvements he put on it, was \$43,000. One year he cleared over \$40,000. He shipped carloads of pears that brought in New York at auction \$8 a box. He recently sold out for \$160,000. Out of that investment he had netted \$225,000. Another man I know bought a place for \$30,000 five years ago and sold out recently for \$175,000.

### Date Growing in Texas

In the warmer parts of Arizona and South-eastern California it has been demonstrated that a considerable portion of date seedlings yield edible fruit, and it is thought that the climate and soil of Del Rio, Texas, is almost identical with that of the Western country. Two hundred seedling trees, comprising two varieties, have been furnished the Commercial Club by the department of agriculture. These trees have been distributed among the fruit growers and horticulturists at Del Rio and have been planted.

### Apple Land \$2,200 Per Acre

The prediction that Oregon orchard land would sell for better than \$2000 an acre this year came sooner than was expected here, when Rede S. Delano, an Eastern man, on April 6th paid \$14,400 for six and one-half acres of 8 year-old trees at Hood River.

Of all the blue rose, Viochenblau, the Florists Exchange says: As grown in Ellwanger & Barry establishment at Rochester, N. Y., these plants average about 4 ft. in height when in bloom, and are covered with conspicuous clusters of violet blue flowers. The buds as they open might be described as violet red, but when fully expanded they assume a violet blue color. The plants were grafted on Manetti stocks in January, 1909, and have made good growth since then. The massed effect of the color is unique and striking and as it is a Climbing Rambler its effect on a pergola or trellis, at a short distance, will be pleasing. A remunerative demand for this Rose is expected.

Prof. N. E. Hansen, secretary of the South Dakota Horticultural Society, recently returned from Siberia, where he went as agricultural explorer, has sent out a new fruit list. Among the fruits listed and illustrated are Opata, Sapa, Hanska, Pansota and Cheresoto plums and some hardy strawberries.

Spokane will have a permanent exhibit of fruit and grain at Chicago and a number of other eastern points in connection with exhibits from the entire northwest being put in by the Northern Pacific railroad.

James Stevens & Son expect to ship stock in the fall from their new nursery at Kelso, Wash.



# The Growing of Apple Trees

By Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

**T**HIS is one subject that I have worked on for two or three years. Some years ago we bought American-grown apple seedlings now we are buying imported French grown apple seedlings. A friend of mine said you will find that French grown seedlings are the best, try a few. I did so, the next year we bought one million seedlings. We cabled and bought our entire planting from France and budded them and they have been very satisfactory. Some seasons we can't buy all we need and are obliged to buy where we can get the best. This season we have tried to grow some for ourselves but we cannot tell how they are until they are dug.

Last season I said that I would investi-

gate to see whether it is profitable for us to continue to import French seedlings and pay \$2 per thousand duty and enormous price for freight and seedlings so I made a trip to Europe to investigate and I think I visited every fruit tree grower that could be found in England, France, Holland, Switzerland and Germany. I wrote to all of the entomologists of the United States before sailing and asked for questions to put to the foreign growers. All of the entomologists aided me in this very much. I asked those people what seed they grew their seedlings from; French crab is the reply because they are grown here in France. Where do you get them, was asked; cider mills. I stayed there six weeks to ascertain if possible why their seedlings were better, that is seemed freer from crown-gall and aphids and better matured root and the wood was better matured. The wood was harder.

I learned that the secret of the apple seedling business in France is that they grow these seedlings and let them remain in the nursery until they are thoroughly matured. They are allowed to stand until the leaves drop of their own accord. There are no extremes in heat or cold in central France and this is one of the essential features. These seedlings grow very slowly and mature well. In France they have good, cheap expert labor. Seedlings are taken up in December if ripened well, shipped in January, then you get a well matured seedling. I followed this up at length and I think gentlemen, the secret of the superiority of the French seedling over the American is first the soil they are grown in. Second, the climate and third the cheap skilled labor, but more than anything else the climate and labor. I am convinced that the Frenchmen are growing better seedlings than we are growing here, because we have not the patience to grow them as they do. They leave them stand until the leaves have ripened on them which is very important. Results have been when French seedlings are transplanted in our soil; they take bud well, have a good branched root. In this country most of our growers try to get them out of the ground too early,—this should be remedied and seedlings grown here to save expense of duty; in many cases the vitality of the seedling being injured, that is the same with the nurserymen.

We nurserymen want money just as badly as you fruit growers; this is true with the apple seedling people; they get them out so early that the seedlings are not matured and the wood is soft and they do not make as strong growth trees as they should. With the pear the condition is much the same. They said that to obtain the best results from growing apple seedlings in France was never to use the same soil a second time in ten years. Most of the land is prepared by growing potatoes the year previous to growing the seedlings.

Nut bearing trees planted along all the small branches and in the fence corners will increase the beauty and value of the farm.

AMERICAN FRUITS brings to your desk monthly, news of the Fruit and Nursery Trade from all over the world with special reference to the news of America. It is both national and international in character. It is not for a single section. It is absolutely impartial, treating every part of the country without bias.

## Raisin Day In California

Oh, look, who's in town?

It's the Fresno raisin, sure enough! The entire state of California has been saturated with enthusiasm for the Raisin Day boom. The people even talked of having two carloads of raisins race across the continent as an advertisement, the raisins to be sold in New York amid great applause.

Representatives of nearly every railroad in the country met at Fresno, Cal., on April 12th to discuss means for advertising Raisin Day throughout all the Eastern lines. Then it was that the Fresno cocktail was evolved with a raisin instead of a hand-painted cherry. "Drink a Fresno cocktail; there's a raisin," was the slogan launched.

## 43 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

We offer for Fall of 1910

### California Privet

[Fine one-year-old plants]

We have several hundred bushels Natural Peach Pits, Crop 1909

Write for prices and special inducements on car lots

**W. T. HOOD & CO.**  
**Old Dominion Nurseries**

Richmond, Va.

## WORK!

Write the AMERICAN FRUITS, Rochester, N. Y., today if you really want work and can bud trees, and will guarantee your work. Give reference.

## GLADIOLUS, LILIES,

Delphinium formosum,

German and Japan Iris, Summer Flowering Bulbs

**E. S. MILLER,** Wading River, L. I., N. Y.

## Kansas City Nurseries

**GEO. H. JOHNSTON, Prop.**

Successor to Blair & Kaufman

Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**OFFER for FALL 1910**—large stock of Carolina Poplars, Catalpa Seedlings, Cal. Privet, Concord Grapes, Currants, Asparagus, and a full line of Ornamental Shrubs, Paeonies, etc.

## For Fall of 1910

We have our usual supply of Nursery Stock.

We still have a few hundred

Scions to offer.

**John A. Cannedy N. & O. Co.,**

Carrollton, Ill.

## "Foundations of American Grape Culture."

BY T. V. MUNSON, America's Greatest Grape Authority

See Editorial in January Number American Fruits.

232 pages, 7 1/2 by 10 inches, 90 full page half-tone engravings. Heavy glazed paper. Buckram binding, embossed in gold leaf letters. Sent post or express free for \$3.00 by

**T. V. MUNSON & SON, Publishers,**

**DENISON, TEXAS**

## THE Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, OHIO

WHOLESALE GROWERS OF  
APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, PEACH,  
CHERRY, QUINCE, SHADE and  
ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVER-  
GREENS, SHRUBS and ROSES

## SEED POTATOES

Carload Lots a Specialty

## Raspberry, Blackberry Strawberry Plants

We have a complete assortment. Will be glad to figure on your want-list for Fall 1910

Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

## Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, OHIO

500 Acres

## Peach Buds

Twenty-five Leading Commercial Varieties from Our New Plant, —Ready for June Budding—

## Cut Right Packed Right

AND THEY

Are All Right

Ask for List

**The Greenbrier Nursery Co., Inc.**

GREENBRIER, TENN.

# American Trees Are In Demand

"A considerable number of beautiful trees and shrubs of Eastern North America which a quarter of a century ago were hardly known except to a few professional botanists, are now found in nurseries and are planted every year in largely increasing quantities," says C. S. Sargent in American Florist. "A quarter of a century ago the beautiful American dogwood could hardly be found in any nursery. Now they are raised every year by tens of thousands. Now is it possible here, with the aid of one or two species from the Far East, to prolong the flowering season of the different hardy azaleas from early spring to midsummer.

"A few years ago it was practically impossible to buy in quantity any species of American oak. Now every year American oaks are planted by thousands in American parks. Recently forms of two species of American hydrangeas have been found in the middle states, producing heads of only sterile flowers, and these excellent additions to the list of hardy shrubs have already been largely propagated by nurserymen.

"A few years ago it was believed that only one American species of the Virginia creeper existed. Now it is known that four distinct species grow in different parts of the country and that one of these is superior to all the others for the covering of buildings. In the last few years there have been raised from seed and planted at the Arnold Arboretum more than 500 species or forms of North American hawthorns, the very existence of which ten years ago was not even suspected. Among all of these different forms are many trees and shrubs beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit and of first-rate importance as garden plants.

"The increased knowledge here of the various trees and shrubs, especially of those native to America, is one of the most hopeful signs of the improvement in American horticulture, for in no other country is the climate better suited to develop these

plants, which flourish here in greater beauty than in almost any other part of the world.

"If the United States is to have a style of park and garden decoration suited to our climate and therefore the best which it is possible for us to obtain, it will be gradually secured not by copying what has been done in countries with climates unlike our own, but by using and improving the trees and shrubs of similar climates and especially those of this country."

## Indiana's Opportunity

In a paper read before the Indiana Horticultural Society, says Prof. J. Troop, of Purdue University, the writer stated that in his opinion no state in the Union possessed better transportation facilities of all kinds than does Indiana. This makes it possible for the grower, in almost any section of the state, to load his fruit in the evening and have it on the market the next morning.

This fact makes the state hard to excel from the commercial fruit grower's standpoint, because it enables him to place his products upon the market in first class condition, at a minimum cost, and at the same time to avoid the losses which inevitably result from delays in transporting long distances. Here is Indianapolis, with its two hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, right in the very center of production, with its numerous steam and traction lines running into every county, and if there is a good fruit section that has not been reached by either steam or trolley line it is because that section has not been developed sufficiently to make it an inducement for the companies to put one there.

Then there is Chicago to the northwest of us, with nearly three million inhabitants. All roads lead to Chicago now, as they led to Rome in ancient times. Then with Louisville just over the line on the south, with three hundred thousand inhabitants; Cincinnati, with nearly five hundred and forty thousand, just across the corner on the southeast, and St. Louis, with eight hundred thousand, only a little distance to the west, not to mention the many smaller towns and cities which intervene. This makes over ten million of people living within easy reach of the orchards of Indiana. With all of these natural advantages close to hand, viz:—cheap land, the best of apple soil, nearness to good markets, excellent transportation facilities, why should anyone wish to seek a location elsewhere?

## Picking Fruit the Year Round

San Diego County, California, people enjoy fruit all the year round. There is not a month that there is not something ripe on the trees or bushes. The following is a list of fruits and the seasons when they may be gathered:

Oranges—December to November.  
Lemons—Every month in the year.  
Grape Fruit—December to November.  
Apples—June to January.  
Peaches—May to October.  
Pears—July to December.  
Apricots—April to October.  
Plums—June to September.  
Prunes—July to November.  
Olives—October to January.  
Figs—Three crops, July to December.  
Cherries—May to July.  
Grapes—June to November.  
Strawberries—March to Christmas.  
Blackberries—April to September.

Hugo Lillenthal, a horticulturist, announces the discovery of an edible fruit from the climbing rose. He declares that this fruit will in course of time, replace the logan berry, to which it is allied.

Lillenthal has been experimenting with the plant for several months and cross-grafting. The fruit, which he says like a pineapple, may be eaten either raw or cooked.

## Utilization of By-Products

"Fruit growers of New York State, and every other state for that matter, should join forces and build co-operative factories where the unmerchantable apples and other fruits could be manufactured into by-products. Last year New York produced more than 24,000,000 bushels of apples, and not more than 60 per cent. of this huge crop was sold through the regular channels. Nearly one-third of the entire crop is not accounted for. The waste would, if properly utilized, pay all the expense of cultivation, spraying, marketing and other incidentals."—Professor William B. Alwood of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## Obituary

Herman Wild, forty-two years a resident of Sarcoxie, Mo., died at his residence, Sunday, April 10, of old age. Born in Rosswein, Saxony, Dec. 24, 1824, he left his native country at the age of 20, arriving in New York, whence he went to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1848 he married Miss Maria Haase, who survives him.

One of the early settlers at Sarcoxie, he purchased a tract of land and commenced farming, later establishing a florist business. He was of kindly nature and benevolent disposition. Recently he and his wife presented to the city land for a park.

Besides the widow, one brother and six children survive. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Order for forty years; the body was laid to rest with Odd Fellow honors.

It is estimated by orchardists that more than 1,000,000 fruit trees will be planted in Stevens county, Wash., practically doubling orchards of the district. Most of the tree planting is in the irrigation districts along the Columbia river, extending from the boundary line to the mouth of the Spokane.

36th YEAR

## PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

FALL OF 1910

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,  
Grape, Currant, Gooseberry,  
Small Fruits, Maple Norway,  
Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver,  
Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga,  
Elm American, Sycamore Oriental,  
Sycamore American, Mountain Ash,  
Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea,  
Barberries, Syringas, Weigellas,  
Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria,  
Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens,  
California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees,  
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,  
Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,  
Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

**J. K. HENBY & SON**  
Greenfield, Ind.

## Nurseryman - Dealer - Seedsman SELLING

Field Grown Roses, Shrubs, Iris  
Phlox, Cannas,  
Herbaceous Paeonies

Our planting for the season 1909-1910 is the greatest in our history. **Thirty Types of ROSES—Over Three Hundred Varieties.**

We want your list of wants for the coming season. We have **THE GOODS—Quality, Quantity, Variety**—and can make the **Prices**. Prompt action to correspondence. The sooner—the better.

**The United States Nursery Co.**  
Roseacres, Coahoma County, Miss.

## Grape Roots That Grow

### Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots. Making strong grades and prompt shipments. We have heavy stock for Nurserymen's retail trade. Light stock and cuttings for nursery row. Write for special prices. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited. We are growing a large lot of **Currants and Gooseberries.**

**FOSTER & GRIFFITH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

## WE OFFER

Carolina Poplar, California Privet,  
Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa,  
All one year old. For further particulars and prices address  
**C. M. REDMOND, Southwestern Nursery Co.,**  
Gen'l Mgr. Okema, Oklahoma



# Nurserymen at Washington Hearing

## EDITOR AMERICAN FRUITS:

As Chairman of the Legislative Committee, having charge of the matter of the federal inspection bill regulating importations of nursery stock, I beg to report to the members of the American Association of Nurserymen that a hearing was granted by the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington on April 27th and 28th, and your Committee appeared at the hearing, and made the strongest arguments possible:

1st. Against the bill.

2nd. Suggesting some amendments and modifications if it were determined by the Committee that some legislation is necessary.

The principal objections raised by your Committee were against that provision of the bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture at any time in his discretion to prohibit importations of nursery stock from any foreign country or district, for it was felt that we could not submit to the proposition of placing the control of seedlings, the raw material of the nurserymen, in the hands of any one government official.

It is hoped that the bill may be either defeated or modified so that we can do business. The House Committee took the matter under consideration, and have not yet rendered their decision.

Your Committee thinks it advisable that each and every nurseryman in the country write immediately to the Hon. Charles F. Scott, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., protesting in the strongest terms against the adoption by his Committee of House Bill No. 23252, on the special ground that the power and authority granted by the quarantine section No. 8 is liable to grave abuses, and that the nursery interests of the country do not feel safe in placing in the hands of any federal official such absolute control over the seedlings, the raw material of the nurserymen, from which fruit trees are produced. Prompt action on the part of every nurseryman of the country will reach the Committee in time, and should have great influence.

Your Committee hopes to report more definitely in a short time.

The members of the Committee at Washington were: William Pitkin, chairman; Irving Rouse, Abner Hoopes, W. P. Stark, John H. Dayton, G. L. Holsinger, representing the American Association of Nurserymen; Thomas B. Meehan and W. H. Moon, representing the Pennsylvania Association of Nurserymen, and John B. Morey, representing the Dansville Association of Nurserymen.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

Rochester, N. Y., May 2, 1910.

## BETTER PRICES FOR BETTER STOCK

"It takes more business ability to carry on your business than it takes to run the Government of the State of Texas. The restrictions of law are bearing heavily upon the nurserymen. You deserve better pay than you are getting. You should demand better prices for your stock. Grow better stock and ask better prices for that stock."

—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

## Tariff Rules Modified

Consul-General Robert P. Skinner reports as follows from Hamburg on the new ruling on the packing of fruit imported into Germany:

Under the regulations in force prior to January 1 apples, pears, and quinces imported in barrels containing a layer of excelsior between the top layer and the barrel head, placed to take up the space caused by evaporation while in storage and to prevent shifting in transit, subjected the fruit upon arrival to an import duty of 5 marks per 100 kilos (\$1.19 per 220 pounds) instead of 3.20 marks per 100 kilos (\$0.761 per 220 pounds), a rate applicable to "single-packed" fruit.

Under the new ruling, which went into effect on January 1, 1910, such fruit packed in barrels, with fixed covers and wooden hoops, and having a cushion of wood shavings directly under the lid of the barrel to protect the top layer of fruit from bruising, is not to be considered as "double-packed" fruit, and is therefore admitted at the rate of 3.20 marks per 100 kilos (\$0.761 per 220 pounds). The decree containing the above provision will be very beneficial to the American trade and free it from much inconvenience felt through the application of the German rule regarding packing in force prior to January 1, 1910.

## Buying Apples That Would Grow There

Salt Lake County, Utah, Horticultural Inspector Joseph C. Stay, in his monthly report, submitted to the board of county commissioners says:

"Thirteen carloads of apples and two less than carload shipments, one from Cache valley, containing 115 boxes, the other from Hooper, Davis county, containing fifty-four boxes, were shipped here in March.

"The nursery stock has received very close inspection. There have been 271,300 seedling stock inspected, on which there were found seven nests of brown tail moth; 39,970 trees, of which 3,302 were condemned and destroyed; 3,295 shrubs and ornamental trees inspected."

## To Meet Fruit Tree Demand

Last month the West Side Nursery Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., established headquarters for the distributing season in the Michigan Central warehouse on South Iona street, and handled eight carloads of trees and shrubs.

Each carload contained about 40,000 trees, such was the demand for peach trees that there was no surplus stock for those who had not placed orders, and it is stated there was only little surplus in other lines. Next to peaches apples were in the greatest demand and the other fruits in their order were cherries, plums, pears and the small fruits. About 300,000 strawberry plants were distributed in addition to the trees.

Georgia's pear crop promises to be worth \$200,000, the greatest in years.

## Back to the Farm

The tendency from the farm to the city has been reversed within the past year or two and now city capital is looking to the country for investment. A number of Rochester capitalists have been considering the question of acquiring fruit farms in the vicinity of Rochester and are ready to do business as soon as they can find the Moses to lead them in to the unknown field, says the Rochester Union and Advertiser, for the culture of fruit is of course out of their line; it requires knowledge of the care of trees and land.

That farm land in Western New York will continue at a high rate per acre is conceded on all sides, for this locality is recognized as fruit growing territory and there will be a market for all the fruit that can be grown here for many years. So comparatively small is the territory where fruit culture can be promoted successfully that the really first class fruit land will be at a premium for many years.

S. B. Morss, nurseryman, top worked a pear tree planted in pioneer times on the Phillips place, two miles northwest of Eugene, Ore., this week. This had a trunk a little over six feet in circumference two feet above the ground and was 45 feet in height. Mr. Morss went up to a height of 22 feet and cut the branches off and put in 135 bartlett pear scions, the tree's fruit being worthless.

Consul Alfred J. Fleming, of Yarmouth, quotes a Boston man who made a trip through the apple section of Nova Scotia, contracting for some of the 1910 crop, as stating that indications are for an unusually large yield, which means probably about 1,000,000 barrels.

As a wholesale fruit and produce market Houston, Texas, is without a peer in the South. The volume of business which it annually handles amounts to more than \$5,000,000 and is vaulting up into still higher figures with amazing rapidity.

Four hundred apple trees consigned to Richard Simms, Highland, Ore., were destroyed by the county fruit inspector because of crown and rot galls and hairy root. The trees were shipped from the middle West.

Three hundred big red Wenatchee apples were scattered among the members of the Seattle Commercial Club at the monthly dinner of that organization on April 6th and their ability as base ball players was tested.

One hundred stoves were used in the peach orchard of the State Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, during the first part of April.

Four thousand orange trees, a car load, were sent to Arizona ranchers in March by the Winterhaven Nurseries of Florida.

C. P. Tompkins, Kansas City, has purchased the Kincaid, Kan., Nursery.

## NURSERYMEN'S KNIVES

Hand Forged. Razor Steel  
Warranted



Since 1877 we have been selling the nursery trade, and have over 3,000 nurseries in our list of customers. It is a trade we take great pains to please. We issue an 80-page catalogue of Knives, Shears, Razors and Strops, and send free to all who ask for one.

This cut is exact size of our PROPAGATING KNIFE, No. 89½. No. 89 is same size but has budding blade. Price of either, 50c. postpaid. Blades close and are finest grade of razor steel, hand forged, file tested, handle is white; "Easily seen." You have been paying 75c for a vastly inferior knife. NURSERY BUDDERS—Fast handle, 25c each; for pocket, 35c. GRAFTING KNIFE—Fast handle, 3 sizes, 20 and 25c each. NURSERY PRUNER—Fast handle, 50c; heavy pocket pruning knife, 85c. Liberal discount in dozen lots. We wish to trade direct with you. We have a 32-page List of Nurserymen's Knives and Shears which we will send you on request.

92 A Street.

MAHER & GROSH CO.,

Toledo, Ohio



## Nurseries' Capacity Tested

Indications and conditions confirm the statement made by Inspector Dean of the state board of horticulture that the only limit to the number of fruit trees that will be planted in Montana this year is the capacity of the nurseries to supply the trees. Recently, this column has noted the placing of large orders with the Missoula Nursery company, which is the largest source of supply in this section. These orders cover this spring's planting and some of them are booked for the spring of 1911. Yesterday, Manager Dallman received a telegraphed order from the Pioneer Orchard company, which has lands near Stevensville, placing an order for 75,000 trees for next season's delivery, the lot including 45,000 McIntosh Reds, 15,000 Jonathans and 15,000 Transcendent crabs. "I shall have to increase my estimate of the 1911 business," said Mr. Dallman yesterday. "The orders that we have now run the business up over the million mark; I believe now that we shall have to furnish as near 2,000,000 trees in 1911 as we can get with our facilities."

### Have Been Shipped Five Months

Oregon Nursery Company this spring made their first shipment from their new plant at Orenco, Ore., 17 miles west of Portland, in the Willamette Valley. They have been shipping stock almost daily from the middle of last October to the close of March and some days as many as four big carloads of trees were shipped, covering territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Florida to the cold northern sections of British Columbia.

M. McDonald, president of the company, says he anticipates a greater demand for first class trees for next season's planting than has existed the year just closed.

### Planting Many Fruit Trees

The A. C. Bohrnstedt Company, of Minneapolis, which recently purchased nearly 2000 acres of land east of Salem, Oregon, has under option several hundred acres more, has had a large force of men and teams at work planting apples and cherries. This entire tract will be planted in fruit and sold in five and ten-acre tracts, the company remaining in possession until the fruit is in bearing. The work is in charge of County Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong.

There is a marked tendency in this part of the Willamette Valley to subdivide the large land holdings and plant apples, cherries, pears, peaches and other varieties of fruit on the smaller tracts.

### Morrill Orchard Prospects

"I received word from the Morrill Orchard company today," said Charles W. Garfield, "that we shall not have to pray for crops but pay for thinning the peaches. Since we bought and cleared that Texas land seven years ago this is the first year in which we shall have made any attempt to harvest a full crop. We have marketed some peaches prior to this, but only in an incidental way. We have 1,300 acres planted to peaches and fully 1,000 acres will be in full bearing this year. Mainly they are of the Elberta variety,

but I could not attempt any estimate as to the quantity. We knew we had a good proposition, but that we had to wait patiently for its development."

### Red Raspberries Year Round

Fresh red raspberries all through the winter and spring, just as firm and with just as delicate a flavor as the newly picked berries in July. This is the latest triumph of the cold storage warehouses of Chicago. Red raspberries that were stored in a Chicago cold storage warehouse last July by D. R. Steffy, a South Walter street produce merchant, as an experiment, were taken out last week and found to be in perfect condition for the most fastidious appetite.

There are 10,416 acres in Oklahoma devoted to fruit culture, set out with 1,250,000 trees. This is divided approximately as follows: Elberta peaches, 1,000,000; apples, 200,000; other varieties of fruit 50,000.

### Damage In Utah

A despatch from Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "Fruit in Salt Lake county was damaged upwards of \$100,000 by the heavy frost on April 14th, and in most cases, except where smudging was done, whole crops of peaches, prunes, apricots, pears and early apples have been absolutely ruined."

"This is the report of Joseph C. Stay, county horticultural inspector, who received word from deputies and fruit men throughout the county. In all sections, but especially on the bench lands, the frost worked havoc with the fruit.

### Iowa's Fruit Loss

Reports which have come into the horticultural department of Iowa from all over Iowa, indicate that Iowa's immense fruit crop is almost a complete loss as a result of the freezing weather of April 15-18. It is estimated by authorities on the subject that there will not be a quarter of a crop. It was estimated by Wesley Greene, secretary of the horticultural department, that the loss will reach \$10,000,000.

### May Meet In Jacksonville

The American Pomological society may hold its next meeting in Jacksonville, Fla. The secretary, Prof. John Craig, has been in that city recently.

### Heavy Damage by Frost

Heavy damage by frost is reported throughout the middle west. It is hoped that some fruit will be found to have escaped injury.

### A Live One, Sure

A. F. Bernard, Painesville, O.—"I congratulate you on the Nurserymen's Pocket Directory. It is a live one, sure."

## The Monroe Nursery I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co. MONROE, MICH.



Over  
Sixty Years  
in the  
Business

Offer a  
General  
Line of

## CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

Plum, Cherry, Etc.  
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz  
Graft and Stock Planter  
and Firmer.

## P. SEBIRE & SON

Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

Offer a general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very best. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

C. C. ABEL & CO.

Agents for United States and Canada

110-116 Broad Street, New York



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Finest quality at lowest rates. Highest grade Copper Engravings sent to any address a few days after receipt of photographs with order

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**AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO.**

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

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**CHASE NURSERY CO., HUNTSVILLE**—Wholesale growers. **STRICTLY WHOLESALE.**

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**NORTHERN NURSERY CO., C. G. FERGUSON, PREST., A. M. FERGUSON, SECY. AND TREAS., DENVER, COLO.**—Growers of general nursery stock.

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**P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, FRUITLAND NURSERIES, AUGUSTA, GA.**—General nursery stock. Large variety of both fruit and ornamental. Established 1856.

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**ARTHUR BRYANT & SON, PRINCETON**—Grower of nursery stock. Grows standard fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employ agents. Issues catalogues. Evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs and peonies are specialties.

## INDIANA

**C. M. HOBBS & SONS, BRIDGEPORT**—We are headquarters for apple and other stock, both fruit and ornamental. Catalogue. **CATALPA SPECIOSA PURE.**

**W. C. REED, VINCENNES**—Cherry trees, one and two year. General line of other stock.

**J. K. HENBY & SON, GREENFIELD**—We offer a complete assortment of General Nursery stock; expect to have over three million Catalpa Speciosa pure.

**CORYDON NURSERY, J. M. ALSTOTT & SON**—Growers of Nursery Stock. 50,000 Eldorado Blackberry plants this spring; prices very low; plants first class.

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**DAVENPORT NURSERY CO., DAVENPORT**—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employ agents. Issue catalogues.

## KANSAS

**THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO., WINFIELD**—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Issue catalogues.  
**F. H. STANNARD, OTTAWA, KAN.**—Growers and dealers in a choice line of fruit and

ornamental stock. Apple and forest tree seedlings a specialty. **Catalpa Speciosa seedlings.**

**J. W. JONES & SON, ALLEN, MD.**—Growers of Strawberry Plants. Catalogue mailed free.

## MICHIGAN

**I. E. ILGENFRITZ'S SONS CO., MONROE**—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Employ agents, issue catalogues.

**MUTUAL NURSERIES, CHARLES A. ILGENFRITZ, MONROE, MICH.**—Growers of high grade nursery stock. One mile south of city, on electric line.

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**THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., LAKE CITY**—Established in 1868. 1,200 acres, all at Lake City. Wholesale and retail. Largest growers of hardy stock in the United States.

## NEBRASKA

**MARSHALL BROTHERS, ARLINGTON, NEB.**—Growers and propagators of a complete line of nursery stock. Also Fruit Farm, complete nursery. Issue catalogues and price lists.  
**FREMONT NURSERIES, E. E. FIELDS & SON, PROPRIETORS, FREMONT, NEB.**—Growers and dealers in all kinds of fruit, ornamental and shade trees. Grape vines, small fruits, roses, shrubbery and all kinds of forest tree seedlings. Lowest prices consistent with quality.

## NEW YORK

**C. L. VAN INWAGEN, NEWARK, N. Y.**—Grower and Dealer in Nursery Stock; Black Diamond, Ohio and Columbian Tips, Dahlia and Gladiola Bulbs, German Iris, Phlox, Paeonies and Strawberry Plants.

**THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, W. L. MCKAY, PROPRIETOR, GENEVA**—Grower of fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental stock. **PEACH TREES**, constant renewal of buds from tested bearing trees. Issue catalogue.

**W. & T. SMITH CO., GENEVA**—Highest grade stock of fruit and ornamental trees,

shrubs, roses, evergreens, vines, etc. Catalogue. **LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.**

**ELLWANGER & BARRY, ROCHESTER**—Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, hardy plants. Catalogue on request. **LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA.**

**JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY, NEWARK, ARK.**—Ornamentals, roses, clematis, tree hydrangeas, perennials, etc. Agents for foreign houses selling French fruit tree seedlings, Belgian Azaleas, exotic plants, etc. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

**GEORGE E. DICKINSON, 1 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY**—Dealer in nursery stock. Importers of nursery stock and ornamentals. Agent in U. S. for E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay, Seine, France.

## OHIO

**STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE**—Growers of everything that makes a complete nursery. Issues catalogues and price lists. Wholesale and retail. Specialists in whatever we propagate.

**THE L. GREEN & SON CO., PERRY, LAKE COUNTY**—A general line of all kinds of nursery stock.

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**MILTON NURSERIES, A. MILLER & SONS, MILTON, ORE.**—Growers and wholesale and retail dealers in general nursery stock. Choice varieties and genuineness, a specialty.

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**ALGOA FRUIT & NURSERY CO., ALGOA, TEXAS**—Southern Specialists in oranges and other citrus fruits, Magnolia Figs, Magnolia Grandiflora, Jasmine, Arbor Vitae and hardy ornamentals. Wholesale and retail.

## UTAH

**DAVIS COUNTY NURSERIES, HARNES, DIX & CO., PROPRIETORS, ROY, UTAH**—Growers and dealers in a general line of nursery stock.

## WISCONSIN

**THE COE CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO., FORT ATKINSON, WIS.**—Growers of Choice, hardy nursery stock. Established 1876. Incorporated 1902.

## WOOD LABELS

### For Nurserymen and Florists

Printed and Plain Labels. Wired and Unwired

Facilities for the handling of your requisites, combined with the quality of our product is unsurpassed.

Samples and prices are at the command of a communication from you.

### Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.

South Canal St.

DAYTON, OHIO

## GRAPE VINES

### A SPECIALTY

### T. S. Hubbard Company FREDONIA, N. Y.

Established 43 Years

We offer for spring trade a large and complete stock of one and two year old **GRAPE VINES** in strong grades for nurserymen and dealers' trade.

We also have an extra nice stock of one year **CURRENTS**.

Send us your want list for prices.

## EVERGREENS

Large Stock Both Seedlings and Transplants of

SPRUCE  
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CEDARS

ARBOR VITAE  
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### FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

Immense Stock of Seedlings, as follows:

CATALPA SPECIOSA  
BLACK LOCUST  
MAPLES  
OAKS  
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ASH

HICKORY  
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EUROP. LARCH  
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HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES



Huntsville, Ala.

For the Fall of 1910 and Spring of 1911  
We Offer

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries,  
Peaches, Roses, Pecans, and  
Magnolia Grandifolia

In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars.

Address, **W. F. HEIKES, Mgr., Huntsville, Ala.**

## Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Prop. VINCENNES, IND.

Offer for Fall 1910

### CHERRY TREES

Two Year in Car Lots

### CHERRY TREES

One Year in Car Lots

These are EXTRA FINE.

ALSO GENERAL LINE OF OTHER NURSERY STOCK

## Osage Hedge and Seedlings BY THE MILLIONS

SPECIOSA CATALPA	} Selected Seeds Guaranteed pure Our specialty for past ten years.
BLACK LOCUST	
RUSSIAN MULBERRY	} In carload lots. Very fine. Our Wellington plant devoted almost exclusively to forest tree seedlings.
HONEY LOCUST	
OSAGE HEDGE	

### FANCY SHADE TREES

Shade trees in carload lots of Ash, Box Elder, Black Locust, Catalpa Speciosa, American White Elm, Soft or Silver Maple.

**The WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Inc.**

Park Street, WINFIELD, KANS.

J. MONCRIEF, Pres.

R. I. LEMON, Secy.-Treas.

## French Nursery Stocks

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings grown for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seeds. Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs. Dutch bulbs—Gladioli. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

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For Fruit Shippers  
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## COLORED PLATES

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**Rochester Lithographing Company**

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READY MADE PLATE BOOKS FOR NURSEYMEN.

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### Specialties for Fall 1910

□ Fine line of 2-yr. Std. Pear 1-2 to 5-8 in. and 5-8 to 3-4 in. strong on Bartlettts. Also Cherry, all grades. 2-yr. Concord Grapes.

□ Catalpa Speciosa 8-10 ft.; American Elm 8-10 and 10-12 ft.; Horse Chestnut, 5-6 ft.; Magnolia Accuminata; Norway Maple; Silver Maple; Car. Poplars under 1 - 1-2 in.

A good assortment of shrubs and a nice collection of ornamentals.

Let us figure on your wants before placing your orders

## Franklin Davis Nursery Co

Baltimore, Md.

We offer for Fall 1910

Apple, 1 and 2 year, leading varieties. Pear, Standard, Kieffer, Blight Proof, Koonce, Garber, etc. Peach 1 year, standard varieties. Peach 2 year, June buds. Cherry, 1 and 2 year on Mahaleb. Asparagus, best leading kinds, 1 and 2 year. Privet, California, 1 and 2 year, fine. Privet, Itoha, 1 and 2 year. Strawberry Plants, best varieties. Grape Vines, 1 and 2 year, heavy on one year Concord. White Birch, 10-12 ft. fine. Silver Maple, 10-12 ft., 8-10 ft., 7-8 ft. Sugar Maple, 8-9 ft., 7-8 ft. Norway Maple, 7-8 ft., 6-7 ft. Poplars, Lombardy and Carolinas, 1, 2 and 3 years. Catalpa Speciosa, 8-6 ft., fine. Weeping Willow, 8-9 ft., fine. Oriental Planes, 8-9 ft., fine.

We have a fine lot of Extra Heavy Shrubs, such as Hydrangeas P. G. Weigelas, assorted; Altheas, assorted; Judas Trees, Spireas, assorted; Eulalias, Snowballs, Lilacs, Strawberry Tree.

In large shade trees we have Sugar Maples, Elms, Box Elder, Catalpas, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Would accept orders to bud Peach on contract. Can commence shipping October 1st., or earlier. Send us your Want List.

## FAIRFIELD NURSERIES

### FRUIT AND SEED FARMS

OFFER FOR FALL, 1910—Grape Vines, one and two years old, varieties largely Moore's Early, Concord and Niagara. Also Scarlet or Crimson Clover Seed and Cow Peas. Free from weed seeds, recleaned and guaranteed first class.

Price List Upon Request

**CHARLES M. PETERS**

P. O. Address, SALISBURY,

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We Plant Strawberries in Our Young Orchards and Get Double Returns from the Land.



No Other Hedge Plant Equals Harrison's Privet for Beauty and usefulness

# Your Customers are Ready to Buy These Strawberry Plants and This California Privet

**Y**ES, WAITING! If you go after them with the right kind of stuff, you can sell it, and more next year! And we are going to help you do it!

Here are two things that your people will want as soon as you can supply them—top-notch Strawberry Plants, and California Privet of extra quality. Both are exceptionally good, and both are splendid bargains at the prices we're quoting. We can ship till June 1st.

Your customers are going to pay good money for all the fresh strawberries they buy this year—indications point to a high-priced crop—and that fact will make a lot of them think seriously of setting out their own beds. Sell them Harrison's plants, and they stand to succeed—for Harrison's plants are

fine, strong, healthy specimens and will thrive practically anywhere. See list of varieties below.

And as to our Privet—well, you know we specialize on California Privet anyhow; the sample we show here is just a fair average plant of that size. We know how to grow Privet, and we do it. As a result, Harrison's Privet is decidedly "better"—the best you can possibly buy for your trade. The illustration above shows one of the many ways in which it may be grown and trained.

We want to get in touch with you; it is to the advantage of both of us. Drop us a card now for our current circular of surplus stock—the following list embraces only a part—and we'll send it by return mail. If you want any special information, we'll gladly furnish it.

Wire us your order today for Privet or for Strawberry Plants. And be sure to write for the Complete List!

## Surplus List For May, 1910

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

In good shape, can be shipped promptly

10,000 Crescent	50,000 Oak's Early
20,000 Excelsior	500,000 Parsons
20,000 Early Hathaway	50,000 Senator Dunlap
900,000 Gandy	90,000 Star
200,000 Haverland	100,000 Superior
125,000 Klondike	150,000 Warfield
200,000 Millionaire	90,000 Sharpless
10,000 Nick Ohmer	

2000 Norway Spruce—4-3-2 ft. high  
2000 American Arbor Vitea—4-3-2 ft. high  
1000 Colorado Blue Spruce—3-2-1 ft. high  
1000 Koster's Blue Spruce—2-1-1 ft. high  
1000 Rhododendrons—Extra  
1000 Azaleas  
1000 Baby Rambler Roses—2 years  
Standard and Half Dwarf Bay trees

### GRAPE

Moore's Early	1,000 2 yr
	20,000 1 yr
Concord	5,000 2 yr
	50,000 1 yr

### CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Can be dug and shipped till June 1st

10,000 3-4 ft. 20,000 2-3 ft. 10,000 18-24 in.



### APPLES—In good condition

	1 in.	2	3	4
Ben Davis		200	200	300
Chenango	150			
Gano		200	100	1000
Early Harvest		250	300	
Grimes Golden		1300	600	
M. B. Twig	30	450		
Nero	200	1000	500	
Northwest'n Gre'ng			400	800
Red Astrachan			4000	2400
Red June		500	200	
Stark	200	200	500	
Winesap	200	2000	300	
Williams Early Red		500	500	
Yellow Transparent		1000	300	

### PEARS

Kieffer	1000	3000	2000	2000
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### PLUMS

Wickson	300			200
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EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY 2000 1000

100 PEACH, 3-6 ft.—Good Varieties Clings.

**Connect With Them NOW**

**And Reap the Benefit!**

**Harrison's Nurseries**  
J.G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS  
BERLIN MARYLAND

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